EIGHT PAGES
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# Ks accuse Burg of isdirecting funds

or Minister Yosef Burg has cused by Knesset Members elling public funds to a of religious organizations to nefit of his party, the l Religious party.

el Toledano (Sainui), chair- the Knesset State Control tee, yesterday criticized an ntly long-established r Ministry practice of lling government funds for religious institutions local authorities.

re faced with an affair that aps, the most serious we own in the area of public ad-tion," said Toledano.

ave documents about the of large sums from local ies to religious institutions their area of jurisdiction," Shulamit Aloni (CRM) last The Interior Minister is us- position to misappropriate unds to the benefit of his she said.

olice yesterday issued a atement saying that any nts to the police about Ministry transfers at would be studied "in due

oshe Shahal (Labour) has tabled an urgent motion in esset calling for the es- ent of an official commi- enquiry to look into the of funds to *yeshivot* and institutions via local ies and at the behest of the Ministry.

ding to senior Treasury the Interior Ministry has a fund of some IS70m. this rmarked for projects and s "entirely of its own

reasury has no effective over the allocation of this since — like the Defence Ministry — the Interior Ministry is financially "a kingdom unto itself," according to these sources. The Interior Ministry accountant, like his Defence Ministry counterpart, is not subordinate to the Accountant-General.

This "middleman Allocation System" has a very long history in the administration of the state and is well established even in the smallest local authorities, according to Treasury and various municipal sources.

The Interior Ministry is said to maintain a list of *yeshivot, kollelim, tora* institutions and similar bodies as well as the settlements beyond the "Green Line" which it supports from this special fund without any detailed accounting, according to a source in the Treasury.

Moneys, ostensibly allocated to local authorities, are transferred from the Interior Ministry on condition that the local authorities channel a percentage of these funds to institutions designated by the ministry.

"What happens is that a small local council — usually religious — receives an offer from the Interior Ministry that it cannot refuse," said one highly-placed source yesterday.

The council is asked — sometimes even in writing — to channel funds to a given institution. "The council agrees — it is not, after all spending its own money," the source said, emphasizing that often this agreement is stimulated either by a desire to curry favour with ministry officials or for fear of "delays" in their own ministry allocations.

In Haifa, "several million pounds," have been channelled regularly every year to "tora institutions" in the city from the Interior Ministry's allocations, "for at least as long as I have been a member of the city council's finance committee which approves the transfers, independent city councillor Ze'ev Katz, told *The Jerusalem Post*. The transfers thus precede the present Likud govern-

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

*Richardson, Shlomo Ya'acov Friedler and Heller contributed to port.*

# din balks at Begin's a to tour West Bank

y DAVID LANDAU
iplomatic Correspondent

Minister Menahem Begin ay hastily withdrew a on that the cabinet tour nd Samaria next Sunday puty Premier Yigael Yadin would refuse to come.

e Foreign Ministry, n, in a quite separate initiative launched by the new director-general, David Kimche, plans are going ahead for a tour of Judea and Samaria for the senior staff on Wednesday.

The ministerial outing next Sunday was to have been the first of a series. Ministers were informed of it by telephone from the cabinet secretary's office on Friday — and by the premier in person at the cabinet meeting yesterday.

Other tour-destinations in Begin's list include the Galilee, the Negev, and 'Project Renewal' development areas.

But Yadin, leader of the Democratic Movement, noted angrily that there had been no prior

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

*erusalem Post* regrets that a of subscribers failed to receive r yesterday due to the strike of dailies which in some localities nt delivery arrangements with

# No challenge over Israel's UN credentials

**By DAVID LANDAU**
**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**

Some bitter rhetoric is expected from the Arabs today — but no specific action — when the Credentials Committee submits its report to the UN General Assembly. The committee has resolved to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation, and its recommendation to this effect to the Assembly is expected to go through without difficulty.

An Arab delegate, however, speaking from the floor on behalf of all the Arab states, is likely to prolcaim that the acceptance of Israel's credentials does not imply recognition of Jerusalem as Israel's capital. This was the way the Arabs registered their position at the opening of the UNESCO conference in Belgrade recently.

The acceptance of Israel's credentials at the Assembly does not necessarily mean that Israel is out of the woods as far as hostile Arab initiatives in the world organization are concerned. Israeli officials expect a major onslaught following November 15, the date by which Israel must vacate all the occupied areas under a Special Assembly resolution passed during the summer.

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir reported to the cabinet yesterday on his attendance at the UN General Assembly, his talks in Washington and his meetings last week with European statesmen in Luxembourg. He noted that, in a break with recent precedent, the Soviet, Chinese, Indian, Vietnamese, Czech, Bulgarian, Ukrainian and Polish delegates, and a number of leading African delegates, did not join the Arabs in demonstratively leaving the Assembly chamber when he began his UN speech.

Shamir met formally with some 30 foreign ministers during his stay in New York — all of them from countries with which Israel maintains diplomatic relations. He had brief encounters with a number of ministers from unfriendly countries at cocktail parties, but there were no set meetings with any of them.

Shamir told the cabinet that he had especially enjoyed his chat with Ireland's Foreign Minister, Brian Lemahen, who seemed to have a sympathetic understanding of Shamir's pre-State activities in the anti-British Lehi group (Stern Gang).

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz, also recently returned from the U.S., said Shamir seemed to have left a powerfully positive impression on many of the Jewish and gentile audiences and individuals to whom he had presented Israel's case.

## Explosions rock two London shopping malls

LONDON (AP). — Two explosions a half hour apart rocked central London last night, but there were no immediate report of casulaties.

The first explosion went off outside the office of the Turkish airlines in Conduit Street' just off Regents Street, one of London's main shopping thoroughfares. The second was at the rear of the Swiss Centre.

Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr talks with his press adviser at his news conference in Teheran. (UPI telephoto)

# Burg hopes to discuss Gulf, Syria in U.S.

**By DAVID LANDAU**
**Post Diplomatic Correspondent**

Interior Minister and chief autonomy negotiator Yosef Burg hopes to discuss with President Carter this week Israel's concerns over the Iran-Iraq war and the Russia-Syria defence pact. Burg left for Washington last night to meet with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and American negotiator Sol Linowitz for a round of autonomy talks on Tuesday.

Burg told newsmen he hoped to confer with Carter, or else with "other administration officials dealing with these matters." He would stress, he said, that "one corner of the Middle East, stretching from Rosh Hanikra to the Egypt-Libya border," represented an island of peace amid regional turbulence. "The Arabs of Judea and Samaria should understand that too...should realize that the peace is in our interest and theirs too."

The Gulf war should serve to strengthen and consolidate the Israel-Egypt peace, said Burg. He felt he could argue that case "with logic and with sincerity." He intended to submit to the Americans "assessments and information" from Israel on the war.

The cabinet yesterday heard a lengthy report from the O/C Military Intelligence, Aluf Yehoshua Saguy, on the Gulf war and also on the Soviet-Syria pact signed last week.

Saguy and Premier Begin also discussed Jordan's active support for Iraq in the Gulf war. In a caustic reference to Labour Party policy, Begin said the "Jordanian option" was now a Jordanian-Iraqi option.

But Cabinet Secretary Naor, in a carefully-worded briefing, took pains not to overstate Jordan's involvement. He said that while King Hussein was apparently maneuvering to extract maximal benefit from Soviet expansionism in the region, he had not — yet — undertaken a major turnabout in his military-strategic policy. Such a change would include a switch from American to Russian military doctrine, Naor said.

Officials stressed after the session that Israel saw the pact as an adverse development not only in its own balance of power with Syria, but as a blow to the West as a whole. They pointed out that if Soviet troops were sent to Syria under the pact, Turkey, a member of NATO, would find itself dangerously outflanked.

It was unclear, however, whether Israel actually *knows* that the pact contains a secret clause enabling the Soviets to send troops to Syria, or only *presumes* that there is such a clause.

At the end of last week, Premier Begin said he had "reason to assume" that there is a secret clause. But yesterday, Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor said only that "perhaps" there is such a clause and that if so, it probably permitted the stationing of Soviet forces in Syria. Naor noted that most international pacts signed by the Soviets contain secret clauses.

Asked if the Soviet-Syrian pact would have any effect on the government's position on the "Golan Bill," likely to be tabled by Knesset hardliners soon, Naor said: "It is the Knesset that passes laws, not the government."

Naor said that Burg was going to Washington to resume the long-suspended autonomy talks, *not* to prepare for the Begin-Sadat-Carter summit in December. The U.S. invitation had been explicitly for autonomy talks — otherwise Burg would not have accepted it.

The point was significant because Egypt has been saying that there can be no substantive progress in the talks before the summit, while Israel has pledged not to begin preparing for the summit unless and until the autonomy talks are resumed in a substantive and meaningful way.

# Teheran says Iraq 'used up' all reserves

BEIRUT. — Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr claimed Iraqi forces have used up all their reserves and revealed Iran's strategy in the Persian Gulf war is to wear down the invaders before counter-attacking.

In an exclusive telephone interview with the Associated Press on Saturday night, Bani-Sadr also said Iran would only consider negotiations for a cease-fire after Iraq withdrew its forces and pledged not to interfere in Iran's affairs.

Bani-Sadr said he had no knowledge of reports that Soviet ambassador to Teheran, Vladimir Vinogradov, had offered military help to Iran in a meeting last week with Iran's premier.

But he added: "Maybe the Soviets mean they would help out within the confines of agreements made with the previous regime. The ambassador has probably offered to give spare parts. This is not really an offer of military aid."

Existing agreements would include a November 1976 agreement between the late shah's regime and Moscow for the delivery of $414m. worth of anti-aircraft missiles, anti-tank weapons and armoured cars, according to the yearbook of the International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The Soviet Union denied an offer was made for military aid to Iran. Iraq yesterday announced a list of war supplies it claimed Syria shipped to Iran in the days prior to the start of the war. Baghdad Radio interrupted a musical programme to list a string of weapons and medical supplies it claimed left Damascus in mid-September for Iran.

The broadcast also accused Syria, along with its recent merger partner, Libya, of putting Iraq above Israel as the Arab world's No. 1 enemy.

The announcement did not say how the Iraqis knew of the Syrian arms supplies to Iran. Nor did it say where the supplies were discovered, or whether Iraq made its claims from intelligence sources.

The purported shipments included 15 rocket launchers, 600 antiaircraft guns, 100 anti-tank guns, 300 rockets, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 rounds Of anti-tank charges and 2.5 tons of explosives.

In the wide-ranging 20-minute interview, Bani-Sadr also said:

- The Gulf War had probably delayed parliament action on the 52 U.S. hostages held captive since last November 4. He said the parliament may add new conditions for their freedom.
- Iran would "strike militarily" against any Arab state giving military support to Iraq but denied Iran would blow up Gulf oil fields.
- Libya, Syria and Algeria now back Teheran's war effort, but Iran is receiving no material support from those countries. Some spare parts for the U.S.-equipped military are being bought from unspecified world markets.
- Iran is willing to honour a localized cease-fire call from UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to allow ships trapped in the embattled Shatt al-Arab waterway to evacuate.

The Iranian president, who has

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

## Hussein returns from Saudi talks

AMMAN (UPI). — King Hussein of Jordan returned home yesterday following a 24-hour visit and talks with Saudi King Khaled dealing with the developments concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the state-run Amman Radio said.

Upon arrival Prime Minister Mujar Badran, who accompanied the king on his trip, said the talks between the two monarchs were characterized by mutual understanding vis-a-vis the Iraqi-Iranian war.

# French Jewish militants stab neo-Nazi leader

**Jerusalem Post Staff**
**and Agencies**

PARIS. — Marc Fredriksen, leader of a French neo-Nazi group, was stabbed in the leg yesterday in a scuffle with a group of young Jewish militants outside Rambouillet railroad station south of Paris.

An anonymous caller to the French news agency AFP claimed the attack had been carried out by the "Jewish Resistance." He warned the French public "and, for information, the French police," that the neo-Nazi group was "training with firearms in Rambouillet forest."

The large forest is a popular recreation area. There has been criticism of alleged laxity by the French police in pursuing extreme rightists, and two police union chiefs have alleged that 30 police officers are members of such groups.

Fredriksen, 44, a bank employee, heads the "European Nationalist Alliance," formed recently after his previous organization was banned by the French government.

He was leaving Rambouillet station with four or five companions for what he described as "a walk in the forest" when they were accosted by the group of some 30

(Continued on page 2, col. 7)

# 'Lock-out' strategy against Black Hebrews

*(Interior Minister Yosef) has still not made a deci- bout the Black Hebrews by time the Knesset venes, we (members of the set Interior Committee) egin to push him. He tends crastinate and this matter ot go unattended any r. The citizens of Dimona rad have already begun to the law into their own ."*

< Tamar Eshel

## NEWSBEAT/Joan Borsten

one night recently, 11 in their late 20s and early ered in the basement bomb f their Arad high-rise for an cy meeting of the residents tee. The agenda: The declared intention of the owner of the building's 12th flat to sell the flat to the Black Hebrews.

"I'm not a racist," said one apartment owner. "I don't care if I have a black family as neighbours."

"I'm not a racist either," declared Roni Weinberger, committee chairman. "But the flat isn't being sold to a family, it is being sold to a cult. In Dimona, in Mitzpe Ramon, here in Arad — whenever they get an apartment — they move in 20, 30, 40 people. Do you know what that does to the plumbing? To the quality of life? They make a lot of noise. They store their stuff on the stairwells. Day and night the hallways are full of Black Hebrews because there is not enough room in the apartment for so many to sleep."

"Worse, they are a hostile element, anti-Israel, anti-Semitic and anti-white," said Shraga Pesach, a Bible teacher at the local high school. A member of the Arad Committee to Expel the Black Hebrews from Israel, Pesach briefly described the cult's belief that they are the true Israelites while the Jews are imposters. He cited examples of hostile comments some of Arad's 4,000 Black Hebrews have made to some of Arad's 13,000 Jews, as well as anti-Semitic "lessons" Black Hebrew adults had been overheard teaching their children in the cult's local school.

"The Glass committee has recommended that they be given a settlement," said Pesach. "We oppose that. We think each country has the right to decide who will live in that country, and we don't want citizens forced on us. They are here illegally; they should be sent back to the U.S. We are encouraging everyone in this town to stop renting to them. And we've been very successful. So now they are trying to buy.

"Last week they offered $42,000 for a flat worth much less. We convinced the owner not to sell. If he had, everything his neighbours had invested would have been lost. So they are trying to buy one of your flats. If you allow the sale to go through, no one will be willing to buy from you later at the market value."

The young couples, most of whom had taken personal loans to buy their apartments and were also paying off large, linked housing mortgages, winced. If the experience of other Arad residents who rented flats to Black Hebrews served as a yardstick, the flats worth IS140,000 today would soon be worth no more than IS70,000.

Weinberger had spent the day studying the tenants legal rights.

"The law is on the side of the Black Hebrews," he announced. "A few of them have identity cards. They therefore have the right to buy and move in as many people as they please. They are offering Yossi IS40,000 more than the flat is worth. All we can do is try to convince him not to sell for our sake. And we can notify the Black Hebrews' leader, Ben-Ami Carter, that if they buy they will not be permitted to move in. We will put up an iron gate at the building's entrance and post a 24-hour guard."

Plans to use the "lock-out" strategy — based on tactics first used the previous month by the Dimona Citizens Committee — proved successful and the sale of the flat never materialized. In fact, all recent attempts by the Black Hebrews to buy or rent in Arad have failed abysmally. And the group of locals actively dedicated to expelling the cult from both Arad and Israel, has mushroomed in size. For 11 years virtually a one-man show, today Arad boasts a well-organized and well-financed organization headed by immigrants and sabras, many of them respected professionals. Like Shraga Pesach, they are dedicated to exposing the Black Hebrews as a cult with questionable values and practices which has forced itself upon the people and government of Israel. They are committed to writing letters, demonstrating, picketing,

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

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**The Weather at Main**

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**Destinations**

|  | MIN. |  | MAX. |  |  |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  | C° | F° | C° | F° |  |
| AMSTERDAM | 7 | 45 | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| BRUSSELS | 5 | 41 | 12 | 53 | Cloudy |
| BUENOS AIRES | 14 | 57 | 21 | 69 | Clear |
| CHICAGO | 8 | 46 | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 7 | 45 | 10 | 50 | Cloudy |
| FRANKFURT | 7 | 45 | 8 | 46 | Cloudy |
| GENEVA | 6 | 43 | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| HELSINKI | 7 | 45 | 12 | 54 | Rain |
| HONG KONG | 25 | 77 | 29 | 84 | Clear |
| JOHANNESBURG | 11 | 52 | 28 | 82 | Clear |
| LISBON | 15 | 59 | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| LONDON | 7 | 45 | 13 | 55 | Clear |
| MADRID | 13 | 55 | 19 | 66 | Clear |
| MONTREAL | 5 | 41 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| NEW YORK | 13 | 55 | 17 | 63 | Cloudy |
| OSLO | 9 | 48 | 2 | 36 | Clear |
| PARIS | 7 | 45 | 12 | 54 | Clear |
| RIO DE JANEIRO | 15 | 59 | 24 | 76 | Rain |
| SAO PAULO | 13 | 56 | 16 | 61 | Cloudy |
| STOCKHOLM | 7 | 44 | 9 | 48 | Rain |
| TOKYO | 18 | 64 | 24 | 75 | Cloudy |
| TORONTO | 7 | 45 | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |
| VIENNA | 6 | 43 | 11 | 52 | Cloudy |
| ZURICH | 6 | 43 | 12 | 54 | Cloudy |

* For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair.

|  | Yesterday's Humidity | Yesterday's Min-Max | Today's Max |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jerusalem | 34 | 15—26 | 28 |
| Golan | 45 | 14—25 | 27 |
| Nahariya | 68 | 17—28 | 28 |
| Safad | 54 | 15—23 | 25 |
| Haifa Port | 73 | 22—27 | 28 |
| Tiberias | 43 | 17—32 | 33 |
| Nazareth | 49 | 18—26 | 27 |
| Afula | 48 | 16—29 | 30 |
| Samaria | 50 | 18—25 | 26 |
| Tel Aviv | 71 | 17—27 | 28 |
| B-G Airport | 46 | 16—28 | 27 |
| Jericho | — | 17—33 | 34 |
| Gaza | 70 | 18—26 | 27 |
| Beersheba | 30 | 14—31 | 32 |
| Eilat | 12 | 21—37 | 38 |
| Tiran Straits | 20 | 24—31 | 32 |

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

The study mission of the Women's Division of the American Technion Society this week participated in the dedication of the Student Activity Centre and the unveiling of the Wall of Healing in the Technion's Faculty of Medicine.

Manashe Amir will speak on the "Iranian Conflict" at the meeting of Rotary Jerusalem West, at 7 p.m., tonight at the King David Hotel.

Man and the Sea is the subject of a symposium to be held today from 1 p.m. at Haifa University, auditorium 1.

## ARRIVALS

Victor Carter, honorary chairman of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University and a member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency, and Mrs. Carter, for a visit.

The Chairman of the Jewish Agency Board of Governors, Max Fisher, to participate in the forthcoming meetings of the Board. Jerold Hoffberger, chairman, and Irving Kessler, executive vice-chairman of the United Israel Appeal Inc. (New York); Melvin Dubinsky, chairman of the Budget and Finance Committee of the Jewish Agency, for the Jewish Agency Board of Governors meetings.

Phil Granovsky and Jack Rose of Canada, to attend the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the United Israel Appeal-Keren Hayesod and the Jewish Agency Board of Governors.

## DEPARTURES

The Israel Bond, Chicago northwest suburban Jewish congregation delegation, led by Howard Kaplan, after a 12-day study-tour.

Haim Shapiro, *Jerusalem Post* Food Editor, for a three-month study visit to Taiwan.

## Begin reduces term of Kach member

Prime Minister Menahem Begin, acting in his capacity as defence minister, has shortened the administrative detention of Kach member Baruch Green by two weeks for "humanitarian reasons," State Attorney Gabriel Bach reported yesterday.

The announcement came during the nearing of Green's appeal against the wxtension of his detention by three months, for reasons of state security. Green still has one month to serve of his original six-month detention, but will be released in two weeks.

Green was detained together with Kach leader Meir Kahane last spring after security forces concluded from intelligence reports that the group was planning vigilante action against Arabs in retaliation for the terrorist attack in Hebron. (Itim)

# HOME & WORLD NEWS

## Kupat Holim doctors may step up sanctions

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

TEL AVIV. — A decision on either escalating the work sanctions at the 14 Kupat Holim hospitals, or maintaining them in their present format, is to be taken this morning by the actions committee of the 2,200 hospital doctors.

Following Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz' refusal to transfer IS30m. needed by Kupat Holim to pay the doctors the wage increments owed them, the actions committee called an emergency meeting for yesterday evening. The opinions expressed ranged from maintaining the present policy of highly selective admissions to Kupat Holim hospitals, to an immediate closure of all admission wards.

According to Dr. Miriam Zangen, head of the organization of Kupat Holim doctors, the doctors will probably hold off a binding decision until after a high-level meeting tomorrow to discuss Kupat Holim's problems. This meeting will be attended by Hurvitz, Health Minister Eliezer Shostak, Histadrut Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel, and Kupat Holim head Haim Doron.

Hurvitz based his refusal on the statement he made upon his return from abroad on Friday, that the "government is not the source of funds" for organizations who cannot manage their financial affairs. He also reiterated the proposal made by the civil service commissioner that Kupat Holim should increase the dues it charges, that the fee for medicines should be increased, and a fee for each visit to a doctor should be instituted.

Kupat Holim has rejected this proposal several times, pointing out that its financial troubles stem from the fact that the government has reduced its contribution this year from the normal 28 per cent of its budget to only 6 per cent.

Refusing admission to all patients at the 14 Kupat Holim hospitals will impose an intolerable burden on the government and other hospitals. Jerusalem and some other towns will not be affected since they have no Kupat Holim hospitals.

Normally, Kupat Holim provides hospitalization for about 40 per cent of patients (although some 83 per cent of the population are members of this sick fund). Under the present sanctions, about half of the 40 per cent is being shifted to other hospitals.

## Peres picks up gauntlet thrown down by Rabin

**By SARAH HONIG**
**Post Political Reporter**

TEL AVIV. — Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres will pick up the gauntlet thrown by his challenger for the party leadership, former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin who formally announced over the weekend that he is out to win Labour's nomination for the premiership.

At a meeting yesterday with party activists, Peres said that he will seek "a definitive vote of confidence against any challenger. The aim is to achieve as large a majority as possible to eradicate all factionalism in the party."

Last week Peres said he might not run against Rabin, should the December 17 party convention overturn a Central Committee decision of last January, which named him chairman. Peres' aides explained yesterday that the earlier statements were a last minute effort to prevent a challenge.

But now that the challenge is a fact, the aides say, Peres will ask the convention to provide him with a new mandate.

Meanwhile, the two Labour-affiliated kibbutz movements held day-long consultations yesterday in order to decide on whether or not they are to unite. The Ihud Movement seemed on the verge of deciding against the union to protest the Meuhad's support of Rabin. However, it appeared at the end of the day that neither movement wants the union to become a casualty of the battle for leadership in Labour.

## Hebrew papers to be printed today

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT**
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

TEL AVIV. — Hebrew-language newspapers will be back on the stands today after a one-day wildcat strike by the printers.

However, *Ha'aretz* will appear in an eight-page format, smaller than usual, because the printers returned to work too late to print the feature section.

The national printers union called the strike to protest a *Ha'aretz* move to publish a local Tel Aviv, weekly, *Hair*, with electronic typesetting equipment. The 800 printers feared that introduction of modern equipment would cost some jobs unless management undertook not to fire anyone.

Shalom Rosenzweig, one of the printers union leaders, said that for the past nine months the workers have been negotiating with publishers over terms for introducing the new equipment. Agreements signed in 1976 and 1978 provide that daily papers will not use the new machines without an agreement with the workers.

However *Ha'aretz* had the electronic type setting done for the weekly *Hair* outside printing shop in Tel Aviv which uses the modern equipment.

Amos Schocken, *Ha'aretz* general manager, said yesterday that many other weeklies are printed by the modern techniques. It is inconceivable that they can use the new equipment but that *Ha'aretz's* weeklies cannot.

Yesterday they decided to resume publication of all papers — but *Ha'aretz*. However, *Ha'aretz's* management appealed to the Labour Court here and won an injunction against the workers.

The workers today will confer with the chairman of the Histadrut Trade Union Department, Israel Kessar, and his deputy, Rehavia Ofek.

## Beduin get court order against Green Patrol raids

The High Court on Friday issued two separate interim injunctions on behalf of three Negev Beduin families forbidding the Ministry of Agriculture and the Israel Lands Administration from selling flocks seized from the Beduin by the ministry's "Green Patrol."

Aude al Sadan, shepherd and farmer of the al Azazme tribe, told the court that he and his family have been living and farming for generations in the area of Mitzpe Ramon. Sadan claimed that the Green Patrol had asked his family to leave their lands "in accordance with the policy of dispossessing Beduin."

The petition went on to say that "when the Ministry of Agriculture saw that the Beduin were not intimidated by the threats of its inspectors, it began using strong-arm tactics against the heads of Beduin families." Men from the Green Patrol raided the Beduin camps, seized their flocks and sold them for slaughter "at ridiculous prices."

The second petition to the High Court, by Salam Aude Salame and Salam Shemtawi claimed that the Green Patrol seized their flocks despite a temporary restraining order by a Beersheba court forbidding seizure of the flocks.

"It is not possible," they claimed, "that in a civilized country flocks can be seized and sold without giving the owners the opportunity to defend themselves and without the intervention and control of the judiciary." The petitions will be heard soon by a three-man bench. (Itim).

## Senior ex-policeman indicted for bribery

Former Jerusalem district police commander, Tat-Nitzav Zvi Ben-Eliahu, was yesterday charged with receiving four truck loads of garden topsoil as a bribe in return for cancelling five traffic tickets.

Ben-Eliahu left the police last February for "health reasons."

The charge sheet presented yesterday to the Jerusalem District Court states that at the start of 1978, when Ben-Eliahu was serving as the Jerusalem district police commander, contractors Shmuel and Aziz Manko were building a road near Ben-Eliahu's home in Beit Nekofa, in the Jerusalem Corridor. The two contractors then allegedly supplied Ben-Eliahu with four truckloads of earth — worth IS800 — without charge. The earth, states the charge sheet, was stolen from Moshav Phasael in the Jordan Valley.

Ben-Eliahu allegedly cancelled traffic tickets involving speeding offences and driving through a red light by the Manko brothers and their employees. (Itim)

## Bomb in Herzliya

HERZLIYA (Itim). — A small bomb exploded yesterday morning in Herzliya . No injuries or damage was caused.

The bomb, exploded at 7 a.m. at the route 48 Dan bus-stop in the Neve Amirim district. No arrests were made.

## Egyptian c-o-s to UK

CAIRO (Reuter). — Egyptian armed forces chief of staff General Abdel-Halim Abu Ghazala left for London yesterday for talks on military cooperation with Britain, the official Middle East News Agency reported.

## Freij says Amman is calm—no war footing

**By DAVID RICHARDSON**
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

Elias Freij Mayor of Bethlehem, yesterday returned from a week's visit to Amman declaring that King Hussein's support for Iraq in its war with Iran had produced no signs of strain in Jordan.

"Amman is absolutely calm and normal and without any blackout or other forms of restriction," he said.

The mayor said that reports claiming that Jordan was on a war footing had no grounds. The insinuation that Jordan had been actively involving itself in the Gulf is nothing but empty talk,he said.

Freij, who met the Jordanian prime minister, Mudar Badran, and other officials, said last night that opinion in the Jordanian capital was that Iraq would eventually emerge victorious. Jordanian support for Iraq was not unexpected and was seen as an imperative "of Arab brotherhood against Iran."

The mayor, who visited Amman on municipal affairs, said that he felt there was an increased awareness of the need to extend greater financial aid to the local authorities in the West Bank.

The two deported former mayors, Fahd Kawasme and Mohammed Milhem, who are due to return to appear before the Military Advisory Board tomorrow, to appeal their banishment are said to be optimistic about the outcome of their appeal, according to Freij.

West Bank personalities and local authorities are said to be flooding the Prime Minister's Office and the Commander of Judea and Samaria with telegrams urging them to decide to allow the two men to return.

"Its in the mutual interests of all to have them return," said Freij, who saw them in Amman.

Demonstrators march through Jerusalem yesterday calling on Western Jews to immigrate to Israel. The march was called in the wake of the Paris synagogue bombing.
(Zamir, Scoop 80)

## Cabinet defines 'terrorist group'

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The cabinet yesterday issued a list of "terrorist organizations. Membership in any of these organizations is considered a crime under the 1949 Prevention of Terrorism Law.

The list begins with the PLO and includes all the known Palestinian terror groups and splinter groups.

Its purpose, according to Cabinet Secretary Arye Naor, is to put the burden of proof on a defendant charged with belonging to one of the listed organizations. He will have to show the court that his group is not a "terrorist organization" under the law, for the presumption created by the cabinet proclamation is that it is.

**FRIENDSHIP.** — Three hundred members of a "Friendship Force" group from Hartford, Connecticut arrived in Israel yesterday. They are being hosted by 300 local families.

**MENTAL HEALTH.** — A symposium on the mental health of Israeli children is being held today in the Hebrew University's Kaplan Building, to mark the 30th anniversary of the Health Ministry's child and youth treatment clinics.

## Psychiatrist at Gur trial: 'I didn't say he was normal'

TEL AVIV (Itim). — The trial of Zvi Gur, accused of kidnapping and murderering eight-year-old Oron Yarden last June, entered its second week yesterday in the District Court here.

The session was marked by prosecutor Sarah Sirotta's energetic cross-examination of psychiatrist Reuven Meir, who examined Gur after his arrest and appeared for the defence. The doctor, formerly director of the Be'er Ya'acov Hospital, said that he concluded from conversations with Gur that the suspect is "able to switch from one level of behaviour to another according to circumstances. When Gur is in a panic, he can continue to behave as if nothing had happened."

Sirotta stated: "I submit that Gur is neither mentally ill or schizophrenic — the psychological tests results back that up."

Meir: "I said that I found no psychosis, but I didn't say that he is normal."

Sirotta asked the doctor: "Why didn't you ask Gur how he felt after the boy died? You didn't ask him how he was able to drive to the home of Rahel Esh in Neve Ne'eman (Gur's girlfriend) for dinner with her parents, with the corpse of Oron in the back of the car? You didn't ask him how he could then take her parents home with the body of the boy still in the car?".

Meir: "At the time, I didn't know that he took the parents home while the body was in the car. But I did ask him how he could have driven to Petah Tikva from the train station in North Tel Aviv (the alleged murder site) with the body in the car, and I received no answer."

Meir said that he had concluded that Gur could plan in a thorough manner, and also "improvise according to the circumstances."

Sirotta: "The most important thing to Gur was the ransom money, and secondly, not to get caught. To these ends he functioned very well. And we must remember that a man who lives simultaneously with two women — and has a third waiting in the wings — with none of the three knowing of the others, must be a master-planner."

Other witnesses included Gur's wife, who said that he was a good husband and father, kind and patient with his two children, and had never used violence against them. She also related that he was heavily in debt, and under questioning, revealed that she had no knowledge of the source of these debts.

## MKs ACCUSE BURG OF MISDIRECTING FUNDS

(Continued from page one)

ment, and were accepted practice under the NRP-led Interior Ministry during previous Labour governments.

Katz said that shortly after he joined the finance committee, six years ago, he had started questioning why the municipality should transfer Interior Ministry funds to these institutions, and "was told by succeeding mayors that if we don't, we'll get no allocations."

Katz said that "lately" the allocations were "diluted" . by the inclusion in the list of beneficiaries of some secular cultural stitutions, such as the Abba Khoushy community centre, "which made things look a little better." The allocations were officially made for "maintenance and improvements," though the council in fact had no control over the spending of the moneys, as until recently they had not even been given the addresses of the institutions."

*The Jerusalem Post* reported last week that Tel Aviv Municipality has frozen a IS3.25m. allocation which the city has been asked to distribute to 93 religious and secular institutions pending a municipal investigation. The city's decision to hold up the money came in the wake of the still ongoing investigation of Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira.

Shulamit Aloni has reportedly submitted documentation of illegal distribution of funds by the Gan Yavneh town council to the police.

Former council member Shlomo Golan gave the documents to Aloni. They allegedly show that Interior Ministry funds were channelled through the council to 13 institutions situated throughout the country.

Rafi Suissa, head of the Mazkeret Batya local council (near Rehovot), interviewed on TV last night, said that in the past year the Interior Ministry asked the council to approve grants totalling IL700,000 for 13 institutions — most of them outside the council's geographical area. "In some cases representatives of such institutions came and told us about their allocations even before we were contacted by the ministry," he said. Asked whether some of the institutions might be non-existent, Suissa said "I have to rely on the Interior Ministry — it is responsible, not us."

In 1977, the State Comptroller's annual report referred to a case of a local authority which transferred IL2m. between 1973 and 1975 to "public institutions and organizations, mainly in the field of education, culture and sports. These allocations were not even discussed by the municipal council" according to the Comptroller's report.

The municipality maintained that the funds were distributed on the basis of "verbal instructions" from the Interior Ministry which initiated them and "reimbursed the council accordingly."

**The State Comptroller has not referred to or investigated the practice in the annual reports published since then.**

The Treasury used this example among others to force the Interior Ministry to establish a special budgetary item outside of its general allocation to cover these allocations. This item was then officially intended to cover local authorities deficits. "However, they continued to channel funds to the various institutions from this special fund as well as the general budget," according to a Treasury source.

Responsibility for these indirect transfers lies, at least formally, with the finance committees and chairmen of the local authorities which approved them.

This was emphasized yesterday in Interior and Police Minister Burg's pugnacious reply to reporter's questions following Toledano's statement.

"The mayors are not illiterate: they know what they are doing," he said. The local mayors and not the ministry are ultimately responsible for the distribution, he asserted. "We check things out, but the ministry does not employ detectives. If a mayor gives us a fictitious list (of institutions asking for support), the responsibility is his."

Burg was not slow in charging that Toledano was being spurred by political considerations and was exploiting the atmosphere generated by the Abuhatzeira investigation.

The Interior Minister said that he will explain ministry procedures to the Knesset Control Committee on his return from the autonomy talks in Washington. "Toledano (the committee chairman) and those on his party list are fighting for their political survival," he said.

## Scheme to cut Soviet dropouts runs into snag

**By SARAH HONIG**
**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

TEL AVIV. — Jewish Agency chairman Arye Dulzin yesterday threatened not to go ahead with a compromise plan to cut the drop-out rate among Soviet Jews because of opposition from the Council of Jewish Federations in the U.S.

Steps to implement the plan have already been taken, including selection of premises for a new counselling and selection centre in Naples. Nevertheless, Dulzin said that the attitude of the CJF would not make it possible to alter existing arrangements. Dulzin wants all the issues brought into the open, so that there can be a confrontation over the plan's rights and wrongs.

The plan — described for the first time last week in an exclusive *Jerusalem Post* report — is a compromise reached by the Jewish Agency, HIAS (Hebrew Immigrants Aid Society) and the Joint Distribution Committee (JDC) to cut the number of those Jews who leave the USSR on Israeli visas, but opt for other destinations. The plan calls for taking potential drop-outs from Vienna on the day they arrive there to Naples, rather than to Rome, the present HIAS centre of operations.

Dulzin yesterday told the Jewish Agency Executive, including both Israeli and overseas members, that in essence the plan constitutes acceptance of Prime Minister Menahem Begin's proposals that drop-outs, who do not have close relatives in the West, would no longer be eligible for HIAS aid in their emigration attempts. Dulzin lauded HIAS for its "courageous decision to adopt this proposal."

He disclosed that the Jewish Agency and HIAS were in the process of leasing a hotel in the Naples area to serve as the new centre. The matter was cleared with the Austrian and Italian authorities, he said.

However, the CJF was approached at HIAS' initiative to approve the compromise. CJF president Mort Mandel told the Jewish Agency Executive that his group would not give its blessing to the plan.

Both Dulzin and the CJF later agreed to reconsider their positions. It has been learned also that a decision over the Naples plan will be taken this week.

Dulzin described the CJF rejection as "a spanner in the works," speaking angrily of a number of Jewish functionaries in some U.S. cities, who presume to decide the fate of Soviet Jewry. "What is at stake is not where the drop-outs would go, but the danger that the drop-out phenomenon would close the doors to the exit of Jews from the USSR altogether," he said.

Dulzin explained that the Soviets do not accept emigration applications from Jews whose close relatives did not go to Israel. "As a result the numbers of Jews leaving the Soviet Union have decreased dramatically. HIAS and the JDC have recognized the danger. We cannot continue to aid people who say they don't care if their preference for the U.S. over Israel prevents their own mother from leaving Russia," Dulzin said.

Dulzin maintained it would be 'disastrous' to begin operations in Naples without the full backing of all concerned. "I prefer things to go on as new, unless HIAS and the JDC are willing to act without CJF approval," he said.

Aliya circles here believe that HIAS, which receives some funding from the federations, would be loath to act without their blessing. Some sources even said HIAS might not be dissatisfied over the
CJF opposition, as it would
able to continue its pr
operations without incurri
wrath of the Jewish Agency.
Mandel told the executive t
could not understand why the
approval was sought initially
once the CJF had been ask
decided that it could not go
with the plan, he said.
The chairman of the Je
Agency Board of Governors,
Fischer, felt that there had
such a feeling of elation a
success to win HIAS and the
over in favour of the compro
that other difficulties were
taken into account.
Other spokesmen noted tha
CJF was not affected by the
promise. It could go on abso
those Soviet Jews who r
America, but had no bearing o
operations in Europe.
speakers agreed it was a mista
bring the CJF into the matter

We deeply regret to announce the passing
of our devoted member, vice-chairman

**FRITZ A. LEWINSON ז"ל**

and express our deep sympathy to the family

**Israel-German Society**

Our dear

**DINA GRUENEBAUM**

**Daughter of Reb Yehuda Hacohen Spiro**

is no more.

The funeral will be held today, Monday, October 13, 1980, leaving
2.15 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour, 5 Rehov Dafna,
Tel Aviv, for Herzliya Cemetery.

Transport will be available for those attending.

Shiva at the home of the deceased, 7 Rehov Katznelson, Tel Aviv

Mourners:
Hermann Gruenebaum
Yehuda and Daniella Gruenebaum
Grandchildren, Ephraim, David, Elisheva
The Family in Israel and abroad

هكذا من الأصل

## FRENCH

(Continued from page one)

Jewish youths and a
developed. Fredriksen and
his group were injured and
the local hospital. No arres
reported.
In Jerusalem, in what m
been the city's first demon
calling for emigration fr
West, about 300 former imm
marched yesterday from
Square to Zion Square in
against French anti-Semitis
"As an answer to ter
organize and come on a
shouted the mostly you
French-speaking demonstra
they carried banners mad
bedsheets and placards cu
cardboard boxes.
The demonstration, organ
CLESS, an organization of
Zionist socialist students,
formally endorsed by the
Agency. One aliya depa
source said: "We don't bel
scaring people into the dec
come here. They must want
here for positive reasons."
But Charles Tapiro, head
Sephardi Communities Depa
of the World Zionist Organ
Melech Topiol, a French me
the Jewish Agency's board o
tors, and former ambass
France Asher Ben-Natan
among the participants.

## TEHERAN

(Continued from page one)

visited the battlefront severa
since the war began three
ago and meets regularly w
military officials, dismisse
claims of capturing the port
Khorramshahr and crossi
strategic Karun River in s
Iran as "a lie."
The Iraqi high com
reported from Baghdad, h
that its troops and armo
crossed the Karun running t
Khorramshahr.
Baghdad also said its
forces were advancing b
Abadan, site of the Middle
largest oil refinery, while
force hammered nearby Ba
Shahpur and Ahvaz, cap
Iran's oil producing Kh
province. A military comm
said that Iraqi jets had knoc
three Iranian helicopters a
airfield, with bombing miss
Bandar e-Shapur setting
refinery facilities there.
The Iraqi govern
meanwhile, followed its ex
of Syrian and Libyan diplom
heaping abuse on Syrian Pre
Hafez Assad and Libyan
Muammar Gaddafi. An edit
*al-Thawra*, the newspaper
ruling Ba'ath Party, term
two leaders "dwarfs wit
records of conspiracies aga
Arab nation."
Iraq effectively broke dip
relations with Syria, Liby
North Korea on Friday, ac
them of airlifting weapons
to keep the Gulf war going.
(AP, R

## YADIN

(Continued from page one)

consultation and said he
want to come to the West B
Finance Minister Yigael H
apparently sensing the po
awkwardness of the sit
observed quickly that per
was not a good idea after all
the tour on Sunday, instead
regular cabinet meeting — a
premier seized the opportu
back down. The trip was pos
indefinitely.
At the Foreign Ministry, K
also intends a series of tour
major industries, to the V
Agricultural Institute, to the
Eshkol settlements — beg
with Wednesday's trip to the
Bank. The tours will be an i
tion at the ministry. In the
similar outings have been arr
for staffers about to tal
postings abroad. But they
never organized for the Jerus
based senior staff.
Kimche's purpose,
understood, is to encourage g
social cohesion among
ministry's top officials a
familiarize them with aspe
Israeli life and achievements
they are often called up
describe and explain in the c
of their duties.

هكذا من الأصل

## rmer nun ks children saved ring WW II

By LEA LEVAVI
rusalem Post Reporter

GAN. — A former nun oland, Eugenia Renot, is in ooking for 13 children (now n their 40s or 50s) whom she during World War II. A living in Australia, Renot's n is to find and meet "my 13 " — some of whom she is are living in Israel.

hildren, who then ranged in m three to eight, were to the convent in Pszemysl, in 1941. "The Mother r decided we should save ildren, but she got sick and nother nun was assigned to the work of caring for the , but she, too, got sick. I en put in charge," Renot

hildren were quiet and ner- Sometimes at mealtime a ould cry and throw his food floor," she said. "We used ogy and acted as if nothing ppened, talking to the child until he felt better."

orced herself to smile at clerks to get extra ration to feed the children.

also used diplomacy," she ed. "For example, we told the Jewish boys that if a r comes to the convent and at he wants to be when he p, he should say a priest. k the children to church along with Polish children, not because we were trying to make them Catholics but just so nobody would guess they were Jews."

In 1944, after the Russian army arrived, the children were brought to a Jewish orphanage in the same town. "They were Jewish children and belonged with Jews," she said. "In one case, the parents came back and took the child. I was thrilled. The father, who was a shoemaker, made me some shoes to show his appreciation."

At the convent, she was warned not to talk about saving Jewish children because of anti-Semitism. In 1948, she left the convent.

"Many nuns left for secular life because of the communist regime's discrimination," she said. "My dream was to marry a Jew because I had become very close to the Jews."

She left Poland for Australia, where she met her husband, a Polish-born Jew who had spent several years on a kibbutz here before making Australia his home.

"We wanted to come to Israel but we worked very hard to buy a house and never had enough money," Renot said. "When we finally bought the house, he died of cancer. I've been a widow for four years, and I'm very lonely. I really want to find the children."

Renot is touring Israel and enjoying it very much, but her main interest is discovering the whereabouts of the children. She has contacted Yad Vashem in Jerusalem, and placed advertisements in *The Jerusalem Post* and other newspapers.

Anyone with information is requested to call Eugenia Renot at (03) 797644 or write to her at P.O.B. 8240, Ramat Gan. She will be in Israel until November 4.

Eugenia Renot, as a nun and after she left the convent.

## nomic cabinet to discuss milk, meat price hikes

conomic cabinet will today raising the prices of milk ilk products, public rt, meat and poultry. The kes are not on the ministers' but will be placed on it this g, *The Jerusalem Post* overnment wishes to raise prices before the payment of October wages. The government hopes to avoid straying from the subsidies' budget framework, as occurred in the first half of the fiscal year.

Last week fuel prices were raised by 14 per cent despite an Energy Ministry request for a greater increase. This matter may also come up for discussion today.

The Knesset Finance Committee tomorrow will continue its discussion of the Energy Ministry's request to raise electricity prices by 14 per cent, a third more than necessitated by the rise in crude oil prices.

## es to be raised on employers' loans

st Economic Reporter

tive interest on loans to es by employers will be in- according to a Treasury to be discussed today in sset Finance Committee.

ding to the proposal, an e, in loans up to IS10,000, ay income tax on the ce between the rate of in- e is paying his employer arbitrary 84 per cent interest rate, and in loans of IS10,000-20,000 income tax will be paid on the difference between the interest paid to the employer and a 96 per cent rate. On loans of over IS20,000, employees will pay income tax on the difference between the rate paid to the employer and a 120 per cent rate of interest.

Until now, the rates of taxation on such loans by employers were graded according to 60, 72 and 96 per cent arbitrary rates.

## agrees to open J'lem branch office

rusalem Post Reporter

request of the government, opean Community Commis- l maintain a branch office in em, in addition to the Tel ain office it plans to open, Secretary Arye Naor said ay.

reported the plans for the when announcing a ment-authorised diplomatic ty treaty between Israel EC and the European Coal el Commission.

tiations for an EC office een lengthy, with Israel g for a main office in Jerusalem.

"But in the wake of the "embassy exodus" after the Knesset passed the Jerusalem Law, it became unlikely that Israel would succeed in persuading the EC to open their main office in Jerusalem.

The diplomatic immunity treaty was completed in Brussels in early September; the Jerusalem Law was passed in late July.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that the EC offices will probably open by the end of the year or the beginning of next year, after the EC appoints its representative.

## Haifa sanitation workers go out on wildcat strike

By MARY HIRSCHFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The city's 650 sanitation workers started a wildcat strike yesterday and threatened to continue the work stoppage throughout the week.

The workers, defying instructions against striking from their work committee and the Haifa Labour Council, are demanding special pay for the "extra effort" they put in to clean the litter accumulated during the recent two-day strike by municipal service workers, in which they participated.

Emergency crews today will pick up the garbage accumulated in crowded areas, like commercial centres and hospitals. Mayor Arye Gurel said he would not "dismiss the possibility of hiring private contractors to clean the city," should sanitation workers fail to "return to their senses at the soonest."

Gurel called on the public to cooperate and to "help to keep Haifa clean." He said special garbage collectors will be installed in different parts of the city, and if the strike continues, city hall will distribute plastic garbage bags in every neighbourhood in order to minimize health hazards.

A municipal spokesman said yesterday that the sanitation crews have "totally disregarded the labour contract we signed not long ago with them."

The city administration met yesterday and gave the strikers a flat "no" to all their requests "because we will not give in to cheap opportunism," the spokesman added.

In Tel Aviv, the municipality's garbage truck drivers also went on strike yesterday. The one-day wildcat strike was called to protest management policy on promotions.

## TA conference to discuss treatment of breast cancer

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Israel medical profession is both ahead and behind the Western world in its approach to breast cancer.

This emerged at a press conference given last week by the Israel Cancer Society, which with its U.S. counterpart, is holding a three-day conference at the Tel Aviv Hilton starting tomorrow to discuss the latest advances in the field.

At five p.m. on Wednesday the public is invited to a round-table discussion on the subject. "And it is our fervent hope," said Miriam Klein, director-general of the Israel Cancer Society, "that Israeli women will pick up enough information to help guide them in seeking the latest medical treatment."

Nathan Trainin, of the Weizmann Institute, reported that teams of Israeli scientists had made significant advances in two methods of the early detection of cancer through blood tests. "Both methods are highly promising although a lot of work still has to be done on them. If they live up to expectations, they will allow us to pinpoint the existence of breast cancer when the actual cancerous growth is so small that it cannot be picked up by present methods."

However, for the present, said Prof. Trainin, the best method is self-examination by each woman who has undergone a short course in the procedure.

Shoshanna Biran, of the Hadassah Medical Centre, pointed out that many — "but not all" — Israeli doctors ignore the latest medical findings which indicate that there is no need to remove the entire breast if a cancer is found.

"Scientific studies abroad have shown that this method, which is both disfiguring to the woman's body, and which often creates grave psychological problems, is no better than simply removing the growth itself, leaving the breast intact if with a scar," said Prof. Biran. However, after the growth is removed, the woman must receive both radiation and chemical treatment.

Moreover, said Prof. Biran, all too often the "old procedure of giving the woman a general anesthetic is used. While she is asleep, a biopsy (removal of a specimen of the growth) is sent to the pathological laboratory to determine if it is cancerous. If it is, the operation to remove the growth (or the breast) is carried out."

The newest method calls for performing the biopsy in an out-patient clinic under a local anesthetic. Then if it is cancerous, the patient is prepared for an operation.

"This method saves huge amounts of time, manpower and money," she said, since about "two-thirds of the growths are not cancerous."

Moreover, many Israeli doctors do not perform a "hormonal test" on the cancer. This can only be done immediately from the biopsy specimen.

"Some 30 per cent of the women respond to hormonal treatment, and this is especially valuable, even years later, if the original growth sends out cancerous colonies which grow elsewhere in the body."

## Shcharansky ill with stomach pains

MOSCOW (AP). — Imprisoned Jewish activist Anatoly Shcharansky has been hospitalized after suffering severe stomach pains, dissident sources reported yesterday.

Shcharansky was reportedly taken from his Ural mountains labour camp "two or three weeks ago" and has been hospitalised since then.

The sources said he is no longer experiencing pain but is still being treated with medication and what are believed to be pain-killing injections. Only last month, sources here said headaches and eye problems that plagued Shcharansky in prison had abated.

Shcharansky, 32 and a leading figure in the Soviet Jewish emigration movement, was arrested in March, 1977. He was convicted in July 1978 of spying for the U.S. and sentenced to consecutive jail and labour camp terms running until 1990.

He was transferred to the labour camp March 27 after serving three years in conventional jails.

## EC delegates want Arab UN officer fired

NAIROBI (AP). — European Common Market delegates to a UN conference here have recommended that a senior Arab UN official, who recently rejected a Solel Boneh bid for a major construction project, should be replaced because of inefficiency.

Dissatisfaction with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) executive director Mustafa Tolba, of Egypt, intensified in June when he cancelled bids for a new UNEP headquarters in Nairobi after Solel Boneh submitted the lowest construction bid — of $22.2m. Tolba said the project should be redesigned and made cheaper.

Critics said Tolba bowed to Arab and African pressure after Arab nations at the UN said the Israeli contractor was politically unacceptable. The critics said Tolba's action was an unprecedented interference with UN regulations requiring contracts to go to the lowest bidders.

The diplomats made available a two-page document in which the EC delegates recommended that their governments seek to remove Tolba and obtain a new UNEP administrator during UN general assembly sessions later this year. The document was said to have been sent to Common Market capitals about two weeks ago.

Tolba is seeking re-election this year to a second four-year term.

Delegates from the U.S. and other industrial countries have made similar reports criticizing Tolba to their governments.

## Big donation for J'lem 'Heat for the Aged'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A donation of IS250,000 for heating for Jerusalem's elderly was announced yesterday by Abie Nathan.

The money raised by Nathan will meet close to half the IS600,000 being sought by the "Heat for the Aged" volunteer project organized by the Social Organization Council in the city.

The project aims at supplying kerosene or electric heaters to 2,000 Jewish and Arab elderly as well as the funds for paying for five hours of electric heating a day.

Mayor Teddy Kollek told a meeting of volunteer workers yesterday that in the absence of government help, the well-being of the city's elderly and needy this winter depended entirely on private donations.

Part of *The Jerusalem Post's* "Forsake Me Not" campaign for the elderly will also go towards heating expenses.

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LOCATIONS
For The Best Service To The Consumer

## 2 held for alleged contact with PLO

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE. — Two Israeli Arabs have been arrested on suspicion of having contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization during their stay abroad, the Galilee district police spokesman said yesterday.

The two men, Samir Abu Hija, 30, of Tamra village in western Galilee and Nabil Wajih Irani, 24, of Acre were recruited to carry out hostile actions against Israel by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by Dr. George Habash.

The two men, who were studying in Europe, were instructed by their recruiters to go back to Israel. They were arrested two weeks ago.

The spokesman refused to divulge what their specific mission was or in which country they studied.

## 3 night clubbers wounded by shots

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAHARIYA. — Two men and a woman were slightly wounded yesterday when shots were fired from a passing car at two local nightclubs. One of the wounded is a German citizen taking part in the international windsurfing competition here.

Several shots shattered the windows of the Climanso and Sabra nightclubs in the centre of town in the early morning. Galilee police said that the shots were fired by underworld figures seeking "to settle accounts." Five suspects have been arrested.

## Histadrut calls for IS and IL pricing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Histadrut's central committee yesterday called on the government to issue a regulation calling on retailers to state the price of goods both in Shekels and Israeli Lira.

The proposal, which was initiated by the Histadrut's Central Consumer Authority (CCA), calls for this step during the transition period until the public gets used to the Shekel.

The CCA says it has received many complaints from the public claiming that merchants are rounding off price upwards.

## BLACK HEBREWS

ontinued from page one)

f necessary — breaking laws elieve inapplicable to the n.

Arad committee has taken ts wing a fledgling citizens rom nearby Mitzpe Ramon. ious years, residents of the ghost town were not unhap- n the cult began renting ents. Today their presence turning away the numerous families attached to the new bases in the Negev who are to settle in the town, a pop- Mitzpe Ramon is desperate rb.

in Dimona, however, where jority of this country's Black s live, that the Jews have for what borders on civil ion. Angered because the r Ministry, police and pality have consistently ig- heir complaints, convinced thing happens in this country grieved citizens don't shout, strate and make headlines in wspapers, residents of the ock decided this year to do han write polite letters and to the Supreme Court. When arned that a flat in their g had been rented to the cult, ected an iron gate at the en- Although the police and mayor, MK Jacques Amir, families they would be jail- preventing the Black s from moving in, the Jews heir ground.

had never defied the ties before," said Fruma , a member of the Dimona Committee. "To our sur- he tactics worked. And when imonans saw what happens ou take an aggressive at- they too began putting up tes. We should have done this ago. Instead, we let the ment and blacks push us , make our lives nightmares. ever again."

er and her husband Hanoch, heir fellow committee rs, have long complained to propriate authorities about ck Hebrews, though initially welcomed the exotic ans into the neighbourhood. ms began when the number ck Hebrews inhabiting the lats alloted them by Amidar to 20, then 30, and now 40. ercrowding, in addition to the Hebrews usurping the local helters, resulted in overflow- age, excessive noise and a in property values.

frequent pleas for relief, by residents of the Nizahon ourhood to various govern- bodies went unanswered. In ere was no discussion on a vel of how to handle the cult 977 — nine years after the Black Hebrews arrived in Israel. But even the recommendations of that intra-ministerial committee were ignored by the Interior Ministry, the only government body which had the power to either expel the Americans from the country or make them legal residents.

Finally in May, 1978, convinced that by doing nothing for so long the government had crossed the line between benign neglect and irresponsibility, the Dimona Citizens Committee filed suit in the Supreme Court against the Ministers of Health, Interior and Education as well as the Dimona municipality. The Supreme Court, instead of acting on the suit, suggested that Interior Minister Yosef Burg establish a fact-finding committee to look into the matter and recommend within two months the steps the government should take. Twenty months later, in June, 1980, the chairman of the committee, MK David Glass, presented his report.

Burg announced that there would be a cabinet discussion of the recommendations — a settlement and permanent residence in exchange for a pledge that the cult would bring in no new members. The Knesset Interior Committee studied the problem in depth and visited Dimona. In early September there was a "high level" meeting about the report. But to date, no decisions have been made.

"So when the woman who owns an empty flat in this block decided to rent to the cult, we decided to take action," said Platner. "Who knows when the government will act on the Glass recommendations? Or if the government will act at all?

"We do not want to subject our children to what other children in this neighbourhood have suffered because they live in the same building as the Black Hebrews. As it is, my teenage daughter can't come and go freely like her friends. I don't want her coming home at nine or 10 in the evening and having to walk through a crowd of adult males from that group. Worse, if she lives in the same building as the Black Hebrews, she could have the experience of another teenager from this neighbourhood. He came home late one night and found a black couple engaged in sex on the stairway!"

"Everyone warned us not to take the law into our own hands. Thank God, we didn't listen. If we had, we'd be living with the Black Hebrews right now. The Supreme Court case we filed last month was rejected. The judges referred us back to Burg!

"Now that we've changed our tack and become aggressive, we've gotten results. This is after years of being called racists for objecting to the sick cult, of being ignored by the police and the government. Do you know that there were residents of our neighbourhood so intimidated by the Black Hebrews that they were "afraid" to sign our petitions? Whose country is this anyhow?"

The Black Hebrews have yet to move into their apartment in the 1098 block. In fact, they are currently vacating all of the flats they occupy in the Nizahon neighbourhood. At the suggestion of the Citizens Committee, the Dimona municipality has arranged for Ben-Ami Carter to house his flock in one of the city's absorption centres.

"The government kept telling us they couldn't get the Black Hebrews out of here until they had found a 'permanent solution,'" said a committee member. "That could take years. So we took the initiative of finding a 'temporary' solution."

Relocating the cult in the 74-flat absorption centre does not signal an end to the Citizens Committee's battles, however. At the moment they are brainstorming new ways to "confront" the municipality on the issue. Dimonans claim that when mayor Amir accepted their "temporary" solution, he also committed himself to first securing an accurate and complete list of all of the cult members legal American names, as well as their fingerprints. At present, neither the Interior Ministry, the police or the municipality know how many Black Hebrews live in Dimona or who they are.

"But Carter was allowed to sign the lease without fulfilling these conditions," said Platner. "We won't stand for that. Once the cult is settled in at the absorption centre, we'll have no way of getting them to identify themselves. Last week we supported a one-day warning strike called by parents of the junior high school which adjoins the absorption centre. This week...?"

The Dimona Citizens Committee has also served notice of their long-range goals to all official bodies charged with finding a solution to the Black Hebrew "problem".

"Just moving the Black Hebrews out of the Nizahon neighbourhood is not enough," said a spokesman. "That will provide relief to some citizens of Dimona, but not to the state. We want them out of this country, and we will continue to fight aggressively until action is taken. One result of our new campaign is that many Dimonans have come forth with their horror stories about the cult, stories they were previously afraid to tell anyone. More than ever, we realise that we are dealing with a very sick group. Isolating them on a moshav is not an answer. And we intend to make the government realize this, whether it wants to or not."

*(This is the third of a series of articles.)*

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# WORLD NEWS

## Fresh earth tremors shake Algerian city

AL ASNAM, Algeria. — New earth tremors shook Al Asnam yesterday as rescuers continued frantic efforts to dig out hundreds of victims still giving signs of life under the debris 48 hours after an earthquake devastated the city.

The new tremors apparently caused no further damage, but raised fears for the safety of thousands of rescuers working in the unstable ruins.

As a massive international rescue and relief operation got under way, Mouloud Belaouane, president of the Algerian Red Crescent, said the death toll in Al Asnam and surrounding villages may well exceed his earlier estimate of 20,000.

A government statement said 25 per cent of the buildings in Al Asnam were destroyed and a further 50 per cent "more or less seriously damaged."

Belaouane told reporters that "tens of thousands" were injured by the quake and there was an acute shortage of hospital beds and emergency operating equipment to care for them.

Most of the victims remained buried under masses of concrete and twisted steel, and there was still no official casualty estimate. Among the buildings destroyed were a residential complex housing 3,000 people, the city's main mosque — the quake struck during midday prayers on the Moslem day of rest — and the leading hotel.

The rescue operations continued by floodlight throughout the night in the city. Thousands of survivors moved to the outskirts of the city and slept in improvised camps or in the open. Only the luckier ones had army tents.

Some of the outlying villagers, particularly in the Dahra mountain chain between Al Asnam and the Mediterranean, remained isolated by landslides and broken bridges. There were fears of heavy casusalties in the rural areas.

The Algerian army, air force and gendarmerie deployed every available helicopter to evacuate the seriously injured to hospitals in other Algerian cities.

The four-storey government hospital in Al Asnam was largely destroyed in the quake. Only the psychiatric and maternity wards were still standing, though severely damaged. Many patients and nurses were feared dead in the hospital.

Millions of dollars of emergency aid, from blankets to plasma to search dogs and financial pledges, poured towards quake-stricken Algeria from a dozen countries yesterday.

Sixteen national societies in the Geneva-based Red Cross League came forward with immediate aid offers totalling $1.5m. in cash and supplies as league relief director Juerg Vittani toured the worst affected area around the town of Al Asnam.

The Red Cross League's last major earth quake operation took place four years ago in Guatemala. National societies gave over $3m. after earthquakes caused some 20,000 deaths, injured more than 70,000 people and made 1.5 million homeless. (AP, Reuter, UPI)

Apartment buildings lie flattened by the earthquake which devastated Al-Asnam. (UPI telephoto)

## Giscard to China for week of talks

PARIS (Reuter). — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France on Wednesday starts a one-week state visit to China, during which he is expected to promote his ideas on counter-balancing the influence of the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Giscard is expected to try to persuade Peking to soften its extreme anti-Soviet stance and exert a moderating influence in the region.

Tel Aviv Museum

October Exhibitions

★ Photographic Heritage of the Holy Land, 1839-1914
Opens Tuesday, October 14, 7.00 p.m.

★ Filippo Brunelleschi, 1377-1446
Opens Tuesday, October 21, 7.00 p.m.
On the opening night at 8.30 p.m. — guest lecture by Prof. Bruno Zevi (England) on The struggle between creativity and academy in Italian architecture: the heresy of Brunelleschi, the mannerism of Palladio, and the theatricality of Bernini.

★ Fleeting Gestures. Collection of photographs from the world of the dance. In response to public demand, the exhibition will remain open until October 18.

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Tonight, Monday, Oct. 13, 1980, at 9.00 p.m. at the Hilton Hotel, Tel Aviv

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## Uganda accuses Saudis of financing pro-Amin invasion

KAMPALA (Reuter). — Ugandan Foreign Minister Otema Alimadi said yesterday Saudi Arabia financed last week's invasion of North West Uganda by forces loyal to ousted dictator Idi Amin.

"We know for sure that Saudi Arabia has been financing these people," he said. "We believe that this is a futile attempt to reinstate Amin. I think the Saudis believe that our government is anti-Moslem."

Amin, who was deposed 18 months ago, was last reported living in Saudi Arabia.

"If these invaders were not receiving outside assistance this fighting would be over in two or three days. "It is inconceivable to me that the weapons they took with them 18 months ago would still be in good enough condition to carry out this kind of attack," he added.

The Kampala government said the invasion had been launched from Sudan and Zaire a week ago. On Friday, Alimadi said the capital of the west Nile district, Arua, had been captured.

Yesterday government sources said Ugandan troops had launched a counter-offensive and the invaders were retreating from Arua.

Alimadi said there were about 3,000 invading troops.

Government officials said the invaders were led by former Amin army chief of staff and minister of state for defence, Major General Isaac Lumago, and former finance minister Moses Ali.

Alimadi said that the Ugandan ambassadors to Khartoum and Kinshasa had been recalled for consultations.

He said he had also sent a strong message to the Kenya government about the situation in the west Nile region.

He said he had asked for assurances on security along the common border. Uganda recently accused Kenya of harbouring anti-government Ugandan guerrillas.

**HAILSTORM.** — A hailstorm has claimed at least 30 lives in the northern Indian state of Kashmir, bordering Pakistan. The hailstones, described as being the size of walnuts, struck a group of shepherds on a mountain range.

PROMOTION......

news view
THE ISRAEL NEWSMAGAZINE

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GULF WAR: Syria and Jordan Choose Sides, by Yisrael Newman
THE SITUATION OF ARGENTINE JEWRY, by J. Timmerman

Science, habitat, recipes and much more.....

Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism
Tourism Administration

Examinations for "Travel Expert's" Licence

Examinations are to be held for the "Travel Expert's" Licence (pursuant to the Travel and Tourist Travel Agencies Order 1967). Eligibility conditions:
At least 23 years old:
Graduate of the School of Tourism, and holder of an "authorized clerk's" certificate; and, at least three years' experience in providing travel and tourism services at an authorized travel agency.
OR
At least 5 years' experience in providing travel and tourism services at an authorized travel agency.
The examinations will be held on December 15, 16, and 17, 1980.
Registration forms are available at Government Tourist Information Offices in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Forms are also available at the Travel Agencies Authority, 24 King George Street, Jerusalem. A money order payable to the Post Office bank for the amount of IS32.50, enrolment fee for the examinations, is attached to the registration form. A copy of the money order receipt should be attached to the registration form and sent to the Tourism Administration, Travel Agencies Authority on King George Street, P.O. Box 1018, Jerusalem 91000.

Registration will close October 26.

Z. Hallenberg
The Competent Authority for Travel Agencies.

## Peace Corps marks its 20th birthday

WASHINGTON (UPI). — The Peace Corps, tempered by a "more realistic idealism," celebrated its 20th anniversary this week, intent on continuing its mission of reshaping the world a bit at a time.

"When Jack Kennedy announced the Peace Corps in 1960, I think we had the hope that we could change the world almost all by ourselves," said director Richard Celeste in an interview.

"Today, we know the hard realities of the development process," he said. "I think the Peace Corps, as an enterprise, and the individual volunteers we recruit approach our service with a much more realistic idealism, a very practical, "let's roll up our sleeves and tackle a small piece of the problem."

At its peak, the "ambassadors of peace" programme proposed by President John Kennedy numbered 12,000 American volunteers in 85 countries. Today, the Peace Corps has half that number in 61 countries and a lower public profile than in the heady days of the New Frontier.

"The peace corps is not as visible today as it was even seven or eight years ago," Celeste said. "Many people say, 'Oh, the Peace Corps — is that still alive?'"

It is, but it has changed. Twenty years ago, two-thirds of the volunteers were teachers half of them teaching English-as-a-second-language. Now, with More education in the developing nations, only 40 per cent of volunteers teach, mainly vocational skills.

The volunteers have matured, too. In the early days, most were fresh from college. Now the average age is 27, although half are in their early 20s.

The Peace Corps' official birth came by act of Congress in 1961, but the anniversary is being celebrated to commemorate Kennedy's 1960 campaign announcement of the idea.

## Peace laureate to be announced today

OSLO (UPI). — Presidents, prime ministers and the pope yesterday joined a 78-year-old Swedish disarmament advocate as candidates for the 1980 Nobel peace prize.

The Nobel committee of the Norwegian parliament was scheduled to announce this year's winner today. The prize is worth 880,000 Swedish Kronor ($215,000).

President Jimmy Carter was one of a record 71 nominees for the prize, along with Pope John Paul II, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, Finnish President Urho Kekkonen, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Spain's King Juan Carlos was also nominated.

Swede Alva Myrdal, who has spoken out against the arms race for more than 20 years, was another nominee.

The "Madwomen of the Plaza of Mayo" were also nominated.

This is a group of women in Argentina who gather regularly in the Plaza Mayo in Buenos Aires to demonstrate for the release of relatives being held as political prisoners.

**NUCLEAR BLAST.** — The strongest underground nuclear explosion in Siberia so far this year was registered yesterday morning by the seismological institute in Uppsala, Sweden. The blast measured 7.0 on the Richter scale.

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## Turks call census curfew; Moslem leader to be tried

ISTANBUL. — Turkey went under a 10-hour curfew yesterday ostensibly to conduct a census. But the ruling military junta also used the occasion to flush out terrorists and corruption suspects...

Security forces arrested 30 persons in the Mediterranean city of Antalya on charges of defying curfew but authorities gave no details.

The state radio, meanwhile, confirmed that Moslem fundamentalist leader Necmettin Erbakan would face trial on a charge of trying to establish a theocracy in secular Turkey.

Erbakan, 54, leader of the National Salvation Party, was brought to Ankara along with extreme right-wing leader Alpaslan Turkes last week. The two had been under protective custody since the military coup on September 12. Turkes, 63, already faces charges of inciting political killings, in particular a witch-hunt of elements in Turkey.

The curfew began at 7 a hours after the lifting of a night curfew. The two-hour was given to enable resident provisions.

More than 400,000 census picked from government fanned out across Turke provinces, scouring eve islands and remote villa revise a head count con every five years.

Officials said Turkey's tion was estimated to have to at least 45 million from 40 counted in 1975.

Meanwhile, Turkey deval lira yesterday by an averag cent against the dollar and major currencies.

It was Turkey's 12th deva this year but the first si military takeover. (UPI, R

## Poland's economic misery threatens to get worse

WARSAW (AP). — Poland, the world's fourth-largest coal producer, has a coal shortage at home. And in the land of Polish ham, housewives line up at dawn for a kilo of sausage.

The shortages are the most visible sign of Poland's mounting economic miseries, government officials say. Falling production, a potent black market for currency and, most serious, huge debts to Western banks also are jeopardizing the gains strikers won on paper this summer.

Communist Party and government leaders are admitting numerous "mistakes and deformations of socialism" as they try to divorce themselves from the past and revive the economy.

The result is a rare glimpse at the severity of the crisis, which one party commentator said threatens to make Poland "the sick man of Europe."

Among the problems:

- Production dropped 9 per cent in August and 6 per cent in September over the same periods a year ago, with Polish industrial output running at 80 to 85 per cent of capacity and up to a dozen small strikes still occurring each day.
- Coal production has deve backlog of four million ton last few months, a shortf could rise to eight millio million tons by the end of t A 1.2 billion mark ($667 credit for Poland signed Fr 25 West German banks is a part at the purchase of 800, of coal a year beginning in also includes 400 million ($222.2 m.) for investment coal industry.
- Poland became a net imp food in 1980 for the first ti year after the country reco first drop in national incom

"One cannot describe the situation as a crisis, but ra an approaching catastr wrote Mieczyslaw Rakowski ty central committee mem editor of the influential *Polityka.*

Communist Party l Stanislaw Kania said t economic error in the last was "an enormous overbu of the national economy v vestments...The actual scop investments far exceed possibilities."

## U.S. baseball playoff into fifth game

HOUSTON (AP). — Run-scoring doubles by pinch-hitter Greg Luzinski and Manny Trillo in the 10th inning gave the Philadelphia Phillies a 5-3 victory over the Houston Astros on Saturday, extending the National League playoff championship series to a fifth game.

The Phils' triumph tied the best-of-five series at two victories apiece. The final game was to be played last night in the Astrodome with the winner going on to play American League champion Kansas City in the World Series starting tomorrow.

Pete Rose started the Phils' winning rally in the 10th with a one-out single to centre and, after Mike Schmidt flied out, Luzinski blasted reliever Joe Samibito's pitch into the left field corner.

The hustling Rose charged around the bases and scored the go-ahead run.

Luzinski scored the fi when Trillo ripped his doubl centre off Sambito, the los

The Astros had tied the s in the ninth off reliever Brusstar on a walk to Landestoy, a sacrifice by S and Terry Puhl's line single field.

## French Communis leader seeks preside

PARIS (UPI). — Communist Chief George Marchais yes became the first major part didate to toss his hat in the r presidential elections next A

Marchais, announcement, had been expected, came moments after he was unani chosen at the party's nationa ference in suburban Nanterr its leader in 1981.

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| 63/80/ta | Rehovot | 3656 | 367 |  | 3 | 600 | 178,200 | 8,91 |

Details, sample agreements and bid forms are available at our d trict offices in Tel Aviv, 88 Derech Petah Tikva (1st floor) Tel Av 67 138, Tel. 03-335211, during normal working hours.

Last date for submitting bids: November 17, 1980 (12 noon). A bid n found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, ca not be considered.

No undertaking is given to accept the highest or any bid.

* Participation in this tender is restricted to local residents, wh must, since April 1980, have had Mazkeret Batiya as their perm nent address, in their identity card.

# ENTERTAINMENT

## TELEVISION

**EDUCATIONAL:** 8.10 English 6 8.30 Special Education — Our Hour 9.00 English 5 9.20 Geography 6 10.10 Nature 6 10.30 Programme for kindergarteners 11.10 English 7 11.30 Geography 7 12.00 English 8 12.25 Citizenship 7-9 12.45 Science 13.15 Literature 15.00 Ma Pitom; English 6 (repeat) 16.00 This Is It (repeat) 16.20 Literature 16.55 Ot Ve' Od — TV game

**CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:**
17.30 Little House on the Prairie (in colour)
18.20 Cartoon Film

**ARABIC-LANGUAGE** programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Sports
19.27 Programme trailer
19.30 News

**HEBREW PROGRAMMES** resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Morasha
20.30 Big Screen, Little Screen — bi-weekly cinema magazine
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Blue Water, White Death — documentary film about a hunt for the great white shark
23.05 Hart to Hart
23.55 Almost Midnight

**JORDAN TV** (unofficial):
17.40 Cartoons 18.30 French Hour 18.30 (JTV 3) Big Blue Marble 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 The Associates 21.30 Bestsellers: The Dream Merchants 22.00 News in English 22.15 Dream Merchants (continued)

## ON THE AIR

### First Programme

6.11 Musical Clock
7.07 (stereo): Verdi: La forza del destino, excerpts; Bach: Sonata for Flute and Harpsichord (Rampal); Mendelssohn: String Quartet No.1 op.12; Rachmaninov: Three Russian Songs for Choir and Orchestra
8.05 (stereo): Rodrigo: Concierto de Aranjuez (Previn); Schubert: Quintet in A Major, Trout (Beaux Arts); Sibelius: Psalm, op.16 (Gibson); Haydn: Quartet in F Major op.3, No.5; Mozart: Piano Concerto in C Minor, K.491
10.05 (stereo): Mahler: Symphony No.1 in D Major (Israel Philharmonic, Mehta)
11.00 Sephardi songs
11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for All
12.05 (stereo): Composer of the Week - Sergei Prokofiev: Toccata op.11; Symphony No.5 (Ormandy)
13.00 (stereo): Light Classical Music - Bruckner: Overture in G Minor; Charpentier: Ave Regina; Gluck: Orfeo, Aria; Sibelius: Intermezzo (Berglund); Vivaldi: Concerto in E Major, Spring; Beethoven: Prometheus Overture (Maazel); Mendelssohn: Psalm; Schubert: Lullaby (Vienna Boys Choir); Chabrier: Waltz
14.10 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeat)
15.55 Notes on a new book
16.05 (stereo): Haydn: Symphony No.75 in D Major (Dorati)
16.30 Works by Schubert, Mussorgsky, Frescobaldi, Mozart, Offenbach and others
17.30 Programmes for Olim
20.05 Everyman's University
20.35 Reflections on the portions of the week with Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz
21.00 (stereo): Beethoven: Serenade op.25 for Flute, Violin and Viola; Debussy: Sonata for Flute, Viola and Harp; Benzion Orgad: Songs without words
22.15 (stereo): For the collector
23.15 (stereo): The musical theatre
00.10 (stereo): Choral music

### Second Programme

7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Productive Pace — magazine for workers and employers
12.33 Hebrew songs
13.00 Midday — news commentary
14.10 Anything Goes — music, chat
16.05 Health and medicine magazine
17.10 Beautiful Land
18.07 Of Men and Figures — economics magazine
18.48 Bible Reading - Isaiah 24:16-23
19.00 Today - people and events in the news
20.10 Sabbath songs
22.05 With People: comrades in arms (repeat)
23.05 Health Line — a medical panel answers listeners questions

### Army

6.30 University on the Air — Dr. Peretz Lavie talks about sleep and dreaming.
7.07 "707" — Alex Anski presents selections of music and items from the morning newspapers
8.05 IDF Morning newsreel
9.05 Morning sounds
11.05 Israeli Autumn — songs, chat with Eli Yisraeli
14.00 Two Hours — music, art, cinema and theatre review: interviews, anecdotes and music
16.05 Matinee
17.05 IDF Evening newsreel
18.05 Eretz Yisrael magazine
19.05 Needle in a Record Stack
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Voices from the Sand Dunes (part two, repeat)
23.05 The classical record shelf
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

**VOICE OF AMERICA NEWS SHOWS**
1259 kiloHertz:
5-6 and 8-8.30 a.m. - Daily breakfast show with news, popular music and interviews.
11-12 p.m. - News, analysis and topical reports.
791 kiloHertz:
6-8.30 a.m. - Daily breakfast show, as above.
9-10 p.m. - VOA magazine, with Americana, science and cultural new, roundup of news.

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9-10 p.m. — VOA magazine, with Americana, science and cultural news, roundup of news.

**BBC**
1322 kiloHertz:
World Service newsreels at 14.00, 17.00 and 20.15.

**NEWS BULLETINS**
Army Radio: Every hour on the hour.
First Programme: Every two hours, from 7 a.m. to midnight. 6 p.m. broadcast is in easy Hebrew. Second Programme: 6.05 a.m., then every hour on the hour until 1 a.m. Third Programme: Hourly, from 6 a.m. to midnight.

**EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS**
15 minutes of news and features twice daily. First Programme — 11.35 a.m. and 7 p.m.

**NEWS COMMENTARY**
Second Programme: Following the news at 7 a.m. 1 p.m. and 7 p.m.
Army Radio: Following the 5 a.m. and 5 p.m. news and at 11.40 p.m.

## CINEMAS

**JERUSALEM, 4, 7, 9**
Eden: Psycho; Edison: El Condor; Habirah: Don's Party; Kfir: Being There 4, 6.30, 9; Mitchell: American Gigolo 6.45, 9; Orgil: Fistful of Dollars; Orion: The Thief Who Came to Dinner; Orna: The Rose 4, 6.30, 9; Ron: Scum; Binyenei Ha'ooma: American Friend 7, 9; Cinema 1: One Flew Over The Cuckoo's Nest 7, 9.15; Israel Museum: Mary Poppins 3.30; Cinematheque: Big Eyes 7; To Have And Have Not 9.30

**TEL AVIV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30**
Allenby: Little Miss Marker; Ben-Yehuda: The Rose 4, 7, 9.30; Chen: North by Northwest 4, 6.45, 9.30; Dekel: It's a mad, mad, mad world 6.30, 9; Drive-In: MacKenna's Gold 9.30; The Gold Rush 5.30, 7.30; sex film midnight; Esther: Jericho Mile 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Gat: The Party's Over; Gordon: Foul Play; Hod: Search and Destroy; Limor: American Gigolo; Maxim: Nurit 5, 7.15, 9.30; Mograbi: Chapter Two; Ophir: Sin; Orly: Don's Party; Paris: Watership Down 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peer: Cruising; Ramat Aviv: Mean Dog Blues 7.15, 9.30; Tue. also 4.30 Shahaff: Manhattan 5, 7.30, 9.30; Studio: Being There 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tchelet: A Day at the Races; Tel Aviv: Short Eyes 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Zafon: Tess 6, 9; Tel Aviv Museum: Transit

**HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9**
Amphitheatre: A Man Called Intrepid; Armon: Psycho; Atzmon: All That Jazz; Chen: Love Stor Galor: Game for Vultures 10, 2, The Commandos 12, 4, 9; Moria Norma Rae 6.45, 9; Orah: The Fi Countdown; Orion: Ready f Anything: nonstop; Orly: Little M Marker 6.45, 9; Peer: Play It Aga Sam; Ron: The Getaway 6.45, 9.1 Shavit: Being There 6.45, 9.15

**RAMAT GAN**
Armon: The Godfather 5, 8.30; Oasi Play It Again Sam 4, 7.15, 9.3 Ordea: What's Up Doc? 4, 7.15, 9. (no matinee Thursday); Rama: La Married Couple in America 4, 7.1 9.30; Ramat Gan: Kramer v Kramer 7.10, 9.30

**HERZLIYA**
David: The Sting 4, 7, 9.30; Tifere The Long Riders 7.15, 9.15

**HOLON**
Migdal: The Tin Drum 6.45, 9.15

**PETAH TIKVA**
Shalom: The Boxer, Sun., Tue., Thu 4, 7.45, 9.30; Mon. 3, 7.15, 9.30, We 7.15, 9.30

**NETANYA**
Esther: The Tin Drum 7, 9.30

**RAMAT HASHARON**
Star: Hester Street 9.15; Lemon Popsicle 7; Queen of Outer Space 4.3 (Sun.; Tue., Thur. only)

**KIRON**
Matnas: Breaking Away; Mon., Wed 8.30; Swiss Family Robinson Mon. Wed.4.

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WEEKLY REVIEW

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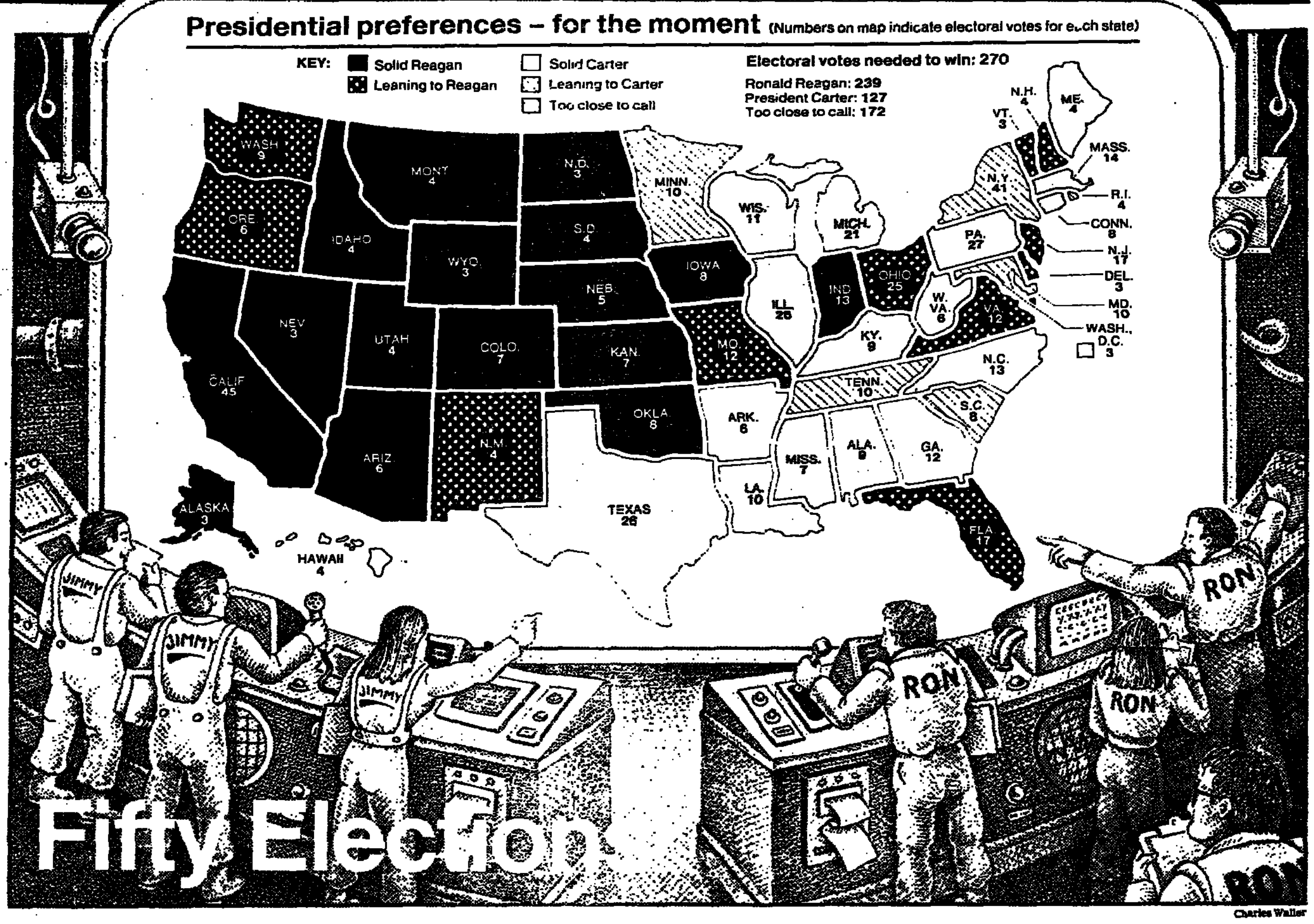

Charles Waller

# s Underdog, arter Pushes o Avoid Going Jnder for Good

By HEDRICK SMITH

AUSTIN, Tex.

ROM the top floor of Austin's tallest bank building. political consultant George Christian, once President Johnson's press secretary, surveyed the prairie. "Peo- admouth Jimmy Carter — that's all you hear," he said. rmers badmouth him. Businessmen badmouth him. e of the minorities badmouth him. But I don't think that ns all those folks are going to vote against him. I'm not y to predict Carter is going to lose."

That captures the President's predicament, and his ntial. With three weeks until Election Day, Jimmy Car- s the underdog. It is not an unfamiliar role. In the 1976 1980 primaries, he started out an underdog — though it t his custom to come so close to the finish that way. Yet a large undecided vote in many key states, the election ains to be won or lost. And since Mr. Carter's worried isers counseled that his shrill attacks on Ronald Reagan begun to backfire, Mr. Carter retreated. He made a pub- ow to stop personalized criticism.

For the past several weeks, Mr. Carter's use of partisan erbole had been growing. The climax came Monday t in Chicago, in his sugggestion that a Reagan victory ht lead to divisions of "black from white, Jew from stian, North from South, rural from urban." Forty- t hours later he was on national television, lamenting, in nterview, the "tone of the campaign," confessing that he etimes "got carried away" because the issues are "just ing with fervor in my mind and in my heart."

He was not apologizing, he insisted, just "explaining." he did say, "I'll do my best" not to engage in name-call- Pointing to the high road, the President announced s for paid 15-minute radio addresses today and the next Sundays dealing with the economy, foreign policy and American future. But his lieutenants made clear, as one , that while the President "is going to lay off Reagan in s of personal characterization, we're not going to lay he Reagan record and what he has been saying to ban- audiences all these years."

Carter ads will continue to blast away at Mr. Reagan's re as Governor of California, and run street interviews people saying, "Reagan scares me." Last week Admin- ation officials such as Labor Secretary Ray Marshall t right on, with charges that Mr. Reagan was playing a ell game" in wooing labor. In a Nashville "town meet- " Mr. Carter was still dogged by the question one par- pant asked: why do "you and your staff have to lower rself to the extent of slinging mud." The next day, in ida, he couldn't restrain himself, and said Mr. Reagan uld not be a good man to trust" with the nation's future.

What has frustrated the President and his men has been r inability to provoke Mr. Reagan into an intemperate ponse, to engage him in debate on foreign policy, and to e him — not Mr. Carter's record — the focus of the cam- n. The Californian has sidestepped, letting his cohorts de Mr. Carter, for "desperation tactics."

But with many voters just now paying serious attention e campaign, Carter aides insist that their man has suf- d no lasting damage, that some of his efforts to paint his l as an irresponsible extremist have stuck with the rs. They are convinced that from now on most defectors n the independent campaign of John B. Anderson will their way, and that they are chipping away at the unde- ds in states such as Illinois and Ohio. "Democrats tend ecide later than Republicans," says Patrick Caddell, the sident's pollster. "So do independents. We've a lot of n for improving with those Democrats."

Since the Democratic convention, Carter aides have n mending fences, emphasizing the Democratic coali- 's common battle and positioning themselves for the e stretch with the traditional politics of incumbency. only has peace been made with Senator Edward M. Ken- y of Massachusetts, who has been lined up to make some -Reagan television ads. Around the country such Ken- y stalwarts as Mayor William Green of Philadelphia e been drawn into campaign alliances.

Although the International Brotherhood of Teamsters endorsed Mr. Reagan last week, as expected — the National Maritime Union also did, somewhat more surprisingly — organized labor is mostly behind Mr. Carter in key states such as Pennsylvania and Michigan. In New York, for instance, labor is running 750 phones. In Chicago, Detroit, Miami, Los Angeles and Houston, black leaders are pushing for a big black turnout, and in south Texas a voter registration drive has added 300,000 Mexican-American voters since 1976.

In the past couple of weeks, the White House has done favors — backing once ardently opposed water projects in Kentucky and Tennessee; ordering Cuban refugees shifted from festering centers in Florida to Puerto Rico; offering import protection for the industrial crescent's steel mills; approving financial aid to help move people away from the Love Canal; announing Federally susidized loans for drought-striken Middle Western farms.

The re-election committee has also husbanded resources for a huge push in the final fortnight. The great bulk of a $20 million media budget is yet to be spent. Travel has been curbed, but now 350 days of campaigning by surrogates from Administration and family, and allies such as Coretta King and Andrew Young, are planned. Mr. Kennedy will join the President in trying to put fire into lackluster campaigns in several key states.

As Mr. Carter moves about, he exposes himself to questions about the American hostages in Iran; about last week's Pentagon requests for more defense funds than he has said he wants, at a time when he is presenting himself as "strong" on defense; about the economy and newly rising interest rates. But most of all he risks being unable to overcome indifference among his potential supporters. "I worry," confessed one Carter man, "that Reagan continues to look fatherly and comfortable and that the President doesn't turn on enough people — either he doesn't see enough or he doesn't generate enough enthusiasm."

# All Those 'Don't Knows' Are Crucial

By E. J. DIONNE Jr.

ACCORDING to New York Times/CBS News polls released last week, about one-fifth of Pennsylvania, California and Texas voters are undecided — an unusally high percentage. With "don't know" running ahead of John B. Anderson in such key states, those who have not yet made up their minds will be much courted by Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan between now and Nov. 4.

The main political fact about the undecided is common around election time. They are far more likely to be women than men. About two-thirds of the undecided voters interviewed by the Times/CBS Poll in September were women. Last week, so were 6 in 10 of the undecided in California, where the state's former Governor had the edge; in Texas, where the President came from behind to a 1 percent lead, and in Pennsylvania, now considered too close to project.

Women have tended to be more sympathetic to Mr. Carter than men. Despite the National Organization for Women's vote last week not to endorse any of the candidates, surveys have suggested that Mr. Carter has a reserve of strength among younger women sympathetic to feminist goals and older women worried about the peace issue and, perhaps, their Social Security checks.

The surveys, designed to reflect each respondent's likelihood of casting a ballot, also found the undecideds to be heavily Democratic and Independent, and slightly older than the rest of the population. (Younger voters appear more likely to switch from candidate to candidate.) On issues, however, the views of the undecideds are rather close to those of the rest of the electorate. Undecided voters are also more likely to be uncertain about issues than those who have already made up their minds about candidates. They are likely to be both less certain about their assessments of the candidates than those who have already made up their minds, and more unhappy than other voices with the choices being offered them.

Political strategists of both parties argue that this is one reason the Presidential campaign is likely to become even harsher — whether on the part of candidate or of surrogate. (The Times/CBS surveys indicated that at least into September, Mr. Carter's sharp attacks on Mr. Reagan did not seem to hurt the Carter cause much).

This is not surprising to polltakers who have worked for a variety of candidates in state and national races. They argue that some of the most successful political campaigns in recent years have been negative, in part because negative campaigns seem to have a strong impact on voters still in the process of making up their minds. The theory seems to be that voters who already mistrust politicians are prepared to believe the worst of them.

In state elections, where the stakes are lower than in Presidential races, undecided voters often display a tendency to turn against the incumbent. But Patrick Caddell, Mr. Carter's polltaker, said that the opposite seems to happen in Presidential elections.

"In 1976, the voters who were undecided and negative to both candidates moved toward President Ford at the end," Mr. Caddell said. "I'm hopeful that their instinct to support the incumbent will help Carter this year."

# Major News

## Summary

### eagan Strives o Press His dvantage

In Ronald Reagan's Presidential n, there are two measures of weekly ccess. One is getting through another seven days without President arter gaining any ground. The other managing to focus the campaign on e economy.

Last week, Mr. Reagan didn't have try to accomplish the former. But e reason why — renewed questions out the President's aggressive campaigning and his penitent (and soon oken) promise to be less personal in s attacks — meant the latter was ce again unattainable.

Still, the Republican nominee essed on, in a tour of big-ticket ates, with the issue he and his advis s think will win him the election. In rking-class counties of New Jersey, ere he traveled to accept support om disgruntled Democratic officelders, Mr. Reagan called the Admin ration's inflation reports "creative" atistic-keeping. In a pass through burban Pennsylvania on the way to dustrial Ohio, he decried "massive employment" and "highest interest tes since the Civil War."

Once in Ohio, the former California overnor previewed the message to be inforced this week with the leafletg of hardpressed milltowns — ated: A Reagan victory would not rt labor's gains; Implied: don't turn t for the Democrats. The recently remodeled moderate now says he wouldn't tamper with existing labor laws, or seek right-to-work legislation.

And in Florida, Mr. Reagan said the President had misrepresented his position, he was *not* anti-Social Security and that it was Mr. Carter who had "endangered the economic security of senior citizens."

It was also in Florida that the Republican had to resort, the second time this month, to a tack the Democrats hope will blow him away — the restating of earlier misspeaking. What he had *meant* to say, he said, in a speech released for his appearance in Youngstown, Ohio (but not delivered) is, that the Federal Government tends to impose unreasonable demands on industry, when actually, with modern technology, "we can burn coal within the limits of the Clear Air Act." He is, he insisted, an environmentalist.

Will it work? Mr. Carter is vulnerable on the economy, and last week showed he knows it. His assault on the Federal Reserve Board for maybe stiffling recovery angled away from a target close to home — his own appointee, Fed chairman Paul A. Volcker — to commercial banks. And he created two new Federal housing task forces. Still, that may be less impressive to the voters than ratchets-up in interest rates (Citibank last week raised its mortgage rate to 14¼ percent; the fact that the prime rate *didn't* rise made news). Mr. Reagan can be expected to press the point in his scheduled industrial-states swings.

And so, of course, can John B. Anderson, in his version of the Federal budget, to be released Tuesday, if not out on the trail or on the air. Unable to raise the money for a national television and radio campaign, the independent candidate last week announced plans for $2 million in ads, financed, he hopes, by small loans (at 8 percent) from previous donors.

### Choosing Sides In the Gulf War

Iraq's "six-day war" with Iran has already taken three weeks, giving outsiders plenty of time to get involved.

After a long lull, the tempo of fighting quickened late last week. Iraq reported that its forces had finally crossed the Karun River which divides the besieged port city of Khurramshahr and has been a barrier to an Iraqi advance on the oil-refining center of Abadan. Troops and tanks were reported advancing on Abadan. But the Iraqis have still not crushed resistance in Khurramshahr, nor have they taken Ahwaz and Dizful, their other targets in Iran's oil-producing Khuzistan province. Western correspondents said the Iraqis were bringing up reinforcements and intensifying artillery and air attacks, but remained reluctant to tangle at closer quarters with what one Iraqi officer outside Khurramshahr called "those crazy Iranian revolutionary guards." *(Who will win a war of attrition, page 3.)*

Impersonal carnage continued, with Iran reporting new bombing of Teheran and 200 people killed by Iraqi surface-to-surface missiles in Dizful and nearby. G. William Miller, the American Treasury Secretary, said Iran had managed to buy military and medical supplies from North Korea. But the Iranians, practicing more reverse public relations with the few nations that still deal with them, shelled five foreign cargo ships moored at Khurramshahr and sank three, registered in China, Panama and Dubai. Astonished crewmen jumped overboard and swam for their lives to the Iraqi side of the Shatt al Arab estuary; 20 didn't make it.

The fighting at the head of the Persian Gulf continued to send ripples throughout the Arab world and beyond. Jordan, following its declaration of support for Iraq, said it would commandeer private trucks if necessary to keep supplies moving to Iraq from the Jordanian port of Aqaba on the Red Sea. Libya, bucking the other Arabs as usual, announced for Iran. Iraq broke relations yesterday with North Korea, Libya and Syria, accusing them all of airlifting supplies to Iran and the latter two of high treason to the Arab cause.

Diplomats in Jordan said King Hussein, in offering a blank check to to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, was gambling that he would not have to make good on it. The diplomats saw Jordan's tactics in the context of the changing kaleidoscope of Arab alignments. At odds with Syria and Egypt. Jordan had to turn to Iraq. *(The Arab world realigns, page 3.)*

Syria, even more isolated and less stable internally, reached outside the region and signed a 20-year treaty of friendship with the Soviet Union. In the Arab world, such treaties have been no guarantee of long-term Soviet influence — Egypt renounced its pact with Moscow and Iraq has been a less-than-reliable client.

Both the United States and the Soviet Union profess neutrality in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, but neutrality "does not mean American indifference," Warren M. Christopher said. The Deputy Secretary of State told editors in Boston that the United States, after sending four radar surveillance planes to Saudi Arabia, was willing to provide similar help to other Persian Gulf nations provided they kept out of the war.

The Gulf states showed their gratitude by agreeing to raise their oil output to compensate for suspended Iraqi-Iranian exports of about 4 million barrels a day. With two of its members at war, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries postponed the cartel's 20th anniversary meeting of heads of state, scheduled for Baghdad on Nov. 4, which was supposed to be a demonstration of oil-price unity.

Refineries in Iraq and Iran have been among the casualities of the war. Oil industry sources in Japan said last week that both OPEC members had sought kerosene for cooking and heating from oil-importing Japan.

### Milosz, a Timely Nobel Laureate

The Swedish Academy is known for its unpredictability, and in awarding last week the Nobel Prize for Literature to Czeslaw Milosz, a relatively unknown, self-exiled Polish writer, it again pulled a surprise — and, many agreed, a symbolic act.

Although Mr. Milosz's literary achievements, long admired by cognoscenti, are sufficient to explain it, the Academy's decision was also interpreted as a comment on the striking workers in Gdansk and the wider Polish struggle for free expression. In Poland itself, the international spotlight on a poet whose works have been suppressed since 1949 and have only recently been printed by the dissident publication Nowa, is bound to raise hopes for a relaxation of censorship.

As a writer-in-exile, Mr. Milosz is part of a long and honorable tradition. He was born in Vilno, Lithuania, the birthplace of Poland's most famous 19th century émigré poet, Adam Mickiewicz, and has lived since 1960 in the United States. In the Academy's citation, Mr. Milosz is a poet "for whom physical exile is really a reflection of a metaphysical — or even religious — spiritual exile applying to humanity in general," but his writing is deeply informed by the concrete details of Poland's experience.

Many of his more powerful poems were written while he was active in the Polish resistance; they invoke the tragedy of the Holocaust's victims and survivors. "The Captive Mind," his best-known prose work, is an acute analysis of Poland's postwar politics, and the emotional costs paid by those forced to live in bad faith.

"That I wanted good poetry without knowing it . . . in this and only this I find salvation," he once wrote. Teaching in the Slavic languages department of the University of California at Berkeley, and writing in a minor language on difficult subjects, he has never sought the benefits of celebrity. He reacted to the news of his latest honor with the hope that he could "avoid the pitfalls of fame."

Big questions haunt China's big show trial

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# The Nation

## In Summary

Senator Richard Stone

### Stone Sinks to the Bottom in Florida Senate Runoff

Senator Richard Stone, the Florida Democrat who squeaked into his party's nomination six years ago by a 10,000-vote margin, last week narrowly lost the rematch with his 1974 opponent, William Gunter, the state insurance commissioner. A runoff had been required because no candidate won more than 50 percent of the vote in the Democratic primary Sept. 9. Mr. Gunter will face Paula Hawkins, herself the winner, by a comfortable margin, in the Republican runoff.

In 1974, Mr. Stone combined the votes of rural Floridians in the state's panhandle and condominium dwellers on the southeast coast to win. This time, Mr. Stone was unable to draw enough in the panhandle, where Mr. Gunter had stressed "pro-family" and defense issues. Mr. Stone's campaign manager attributed the loss to his man's support of the Panama Canal treaties. He apparently could not make up for that by being a defense hard-liner ever after; he was one of two Democrats on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to vote against the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty.

Florida Republicans are making a special effort to win a Senate seat this year. Even if Mrs. Hawkins fails, Mr. Gunter should offer little offense to Republican principles. But the absence from the ballot of Mr. Stone, who is Jewish, is expected to hurt President Carter's prospects in Florida.

### Boston's Racial Pot Boils Over — Again

Boston is a city rich in a civilized past, but its progress toward school desegregation has been anything but civil. No school opening since busing began in 1974 has gone unmarked by some outburst; this year, the difficulties have been multiple.

Last week, racial tensions were smoldering again at South Boston High School, a scene of frequent eruptions, after a fight between black and white students two weeks ago led to a suspension of classes. When the school reopened, many white students refused to return unless metal detectors, recently removed from entrances, were reinstalled.

Some school officials said they felt the South Boston fight was being used to consolidate opposition to busing. In a student body which is 46 percent black and 42 percent white (with the remaining 12 percent composed of other minorities) some 500 students — nearly all black — are bused in.

As if the boycott were not enough trouble, on Thursday and Friday a walkout by bus drivers caused overall public school attendance in Boston to fall to about 50 percent. The school committee can't offer much guidance. It stopped meeting two weeks ago, after one of its five members was charged with attempted extortion. Mayor Kevin White, meanwhile, is battling over so-called wild spending with the school department; that may mean a payless payday for teachers this week.

### Trying Times For the F.B.I.

Logic counts for much in the law; never more so than in two criminal cases being pursued against the persons and practices of the old, unreconstructed F.B.I.

Alabama last week said it would appeal a Federal court injunction against prosecuting Gary Thomas Rowe, who infiltrated the Ku Klux Klan for the bureau in the 1960's and whose testimony helped convict three Klansmen of violating the civil rights of Viola Gregg Liuzzo after they shot her to death in 1965. Alabama says Mr. Rowe himself helped plan and commit the crime. Federal District Judge Robert Varner ruled on Oct. 2 that, although Mr. Rowe was not granted "official statutory immunity" from prosecution, he had testified under "an obviously intended prosecutorial immunity" that was just as good.

In Washington, the defense case began for Edward S. Miller, formerly assistant director of the bureau's intelligence division, and W. Mark Felt, once the bureau's acting associate director, who are charged with conspiring to violate the constitutional rights of associates of the Weather Underground in the 1970's by authorizing unlawful break-ins.

So far, witnesses who conducted "surreptitious" entries for the bureau have testified that evidence so obtained could not be used in court because it was tainted, but that the entries were legal all the same. And the judge has said that Mr. Miller and Mr. Felt may use in their defense the argument that they were acting on the orders of their chief, L. Patrick Gray, who himself faces a separate trial on the same charges. Mr. Gray denies approving any break-ins.

### Bolles Murder Trial Starts All Over

Little is solved in court that can't be unsolved in other courts. Last week in Tucson, Ariz., another trial began in the officially unsolved murder of Don Bolles, a reporter for The Arizona Republic who was killed by a car bomb in 1976. In the dock is John Harvey Adamson, who once confessed to the killing and testified against two other men, Max Dunlap and James Robison, in a plea-bargaining deal.

Mr. Adamson pleaded guilty to second-degree murder. Mr. Dunlap and Mr. Robison were convicted in the first degree, but the state Supreme Court overturned the convictions, ruling that their attorneys had not been allowed to cross-examine properly. Mr. Adamson told Arizona prosecutors he would not repeat his testimony unless his sentence was reduced; Arizona refused, the plea-bargain was set aside, and Mr. Adamson must now be tried without the help of his confession.

William Schaefer 3d, an assistant attorney general in charge of the cases, has said the state thinks it has enough evidence from other sources to convict Mr. Adamson. The prosecution has already introduced Lesley Evitt Arnold, who was driving nearby when the bomb exploded. Mr. Bolles was able to speak when she got to him, she testified, and he said "Adamson did it."

### Guide Convicted In Death-Trek Case

With a conviction in Federal District Court in Tucson, Ariz. last week, the Justice Department closed its books on the grisly episode that began July 3, when about 30 people, part of a band of about 40 aliens smuggled from El Salvador through Mexico to the United States border, crossed by night with their guides into a desert; two days later, 13 would be dead of dehydration.

Santos Flores Elias, a Salvadoran, was convicted of one count of conspiring to smuggle aliens and seven counts of smuggling aliens. He is to be sentenced Nov. 3; the maximum penalty would be 40 years in prison and a fine of $29,000. Mr. Flores was part of a smaller detachment of the original 40 who safely crossed the border south of Yuma but were later arrested.

The 13 deaths were mentioned only in passing during testimony identifying Mr. Flores as an assistant to Carlos Rivera, said to be the organizer of the whole affair. Mr. Rivera himself was one of the 13 who died in the desert. Two survivors of the trek pleaded guilty week before last to one count each of smuggling aliens.

### Fusion Legislation, Fusion Technology

Atomic fusion works, scientists think; it is what keeps the sun going and makes hydrogen bombs go bang. *Controlled* fusion would produce a virtually endless energy supply, since the required "fuel," deuterium and tritium, are forms of water containing isotopes of hydrogen, and are either plentiful or can be made so.

Last week, President Carter signed into law a bill to bring fusion closer, setting goals that call for a rapid technological progress from research laboratories to engineering tests to, by the end of the century, the operation of a commercial demonstration plant. All it lacks, as John F. Clarke of the Department of Energy pointed out, is money. The law authorizes spending of $20 billion over 20 years for fusion. The question is, how much of that will Congress be willing actually to appropriate.

For fusion to take place, hydrogen must be heated to around 45 million degrees while also being squeezed to great densities and held there long enough for the reaction to occur. Temperatures high enough have been attained, for example at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory, but the densities have not. Princeton used a version of the Russian-invented device called a Tokamak, a doughnut-shaped machine in which the hydrogen is squeezed in magnetic fields.

Another approach, being pursued at the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory in California, is to hit the hydrogen with the converging beams of an array of powerful lasers. Since more than one fusion technology is available, but none of them has yet worked well enough to convert fusion from a scientific problem into an engineering problem, the new law calls for work to continue on several possible methods.

Michael Wright
and Caroline Rand Herron

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*Congressmen Erred in Taking Bribes, but Did the Government Err in Offering The*

# Jury Is Still Out on Some Basic Issues Of Abscam

By STUART TAYLOR

WASHINGTON — Three juries have awarded the Justice Department an unbroken string of courtroom victories in trials growing out of the Abscam operation, swiftly returning convictions of two members of Congress and six others for conspiring to take bribes offered by undercover Federal Bureau of Investigation agents and paid informers.

Government lawyers were encouraged last week by the apparent ease with which they overcame the "entrapment" defense to convict Representative John W. Jenrette Jr., a South Carolina Democrat, of bribery and conspiracy. The Justice Department's next move, it was disclosed, may be to bring suit against convicted members of Congress and others to recover the Government's bribe money — a notion the defendants' attorneys call "outrageous."

But the jury is still out on the troublesome legal (and moral) question at the core of Abscam: How far should law enforcement officials be allowed to go in seeking to ferret out corruption by enticing unwary Congressmen and others into criminal conspiracies orchestrated by undercover agents and shadowy paid informers? This question will very likely land on the doorstep of the United States Supreme Court. Though the Justices have dealt with several analogous cases, these — if review is granted — will be the first involving Congressmen. Moreover, entrapment cases have characteristically involved such offenses as drug sales, rarely white-collar crimes.

Congress, which launched a barrage of criticism at the Justice Department when Abscam first leaked its way into the headlines in February, may now be less inclined to rein in the Justice Department than to set its own house in order, if the House's 376 to 30 vote to expel Representative Michael J. Myers on the same evidence that led to his conviction is a token.

Civil libertarians, who disliked Abscam's techniques at first, still do. "This is very dangerous," Joseph L. Rauh Jr., a Washington civil rights lawyer, said after the Jenrette conviction. "It violates the spirit of the separation of powers for the Government to tempt a Congressman with a bribe set up by the Federal Bureau of Investigation."

The judges who conducted each of the three completed Abscam trials still have before them motions arguing that the convictions should be thrown out because of alleged Government misconduct. Judge John P. Fullam of the United States District Court in Pennsylvania, who presided over the Abscam trial of two Philadelphia City Councilmen, said in court two days after the convictions that the case still "simply bristles with difficult and novel legal issues."

Such issues might include arguments for throwing out convictions because the defendants were entrapped, because the Government's efforts to corrupt them were so outrageous as to violate the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment, or because of press leaks that created prejudicial publicity in February before any of the defendants had been indicted. (One defendant so publicized, Representative John J. Murphy of New York, whose trial is scheduled to start Nov. 10, retaliated last week by suing NBC, alleging the network had falsely reported that he introduced a private immigration bill on behalf of a "wealthy Arab.")

## Congressional Immunities

The two convicted Representatives have also raised issues concerning the special immunities of members of Congress under the speech-or-debate clause of the Constitution and the doctrine of separation of powers. The Philadelphia City Councilmen have argued that the Federal Government had no jurisdiction to indict them for alleged offenses that should be tried in state courts under state bribery laws, if at all.

The costs and benefits of investigative techniques such as those used in the Abscam investigation have long been weighed and debated by lawyers, scholars, and Supreme Court Justices. On the one hand, as the High Court has recognized, undercover investigations in which government agents join in criminal activity are perhaps the most effective way of o
ing evidence against criminals engaged in br
selling narcotics and other crimes that are d
to detect because they are consummated i
between willing conspirators.

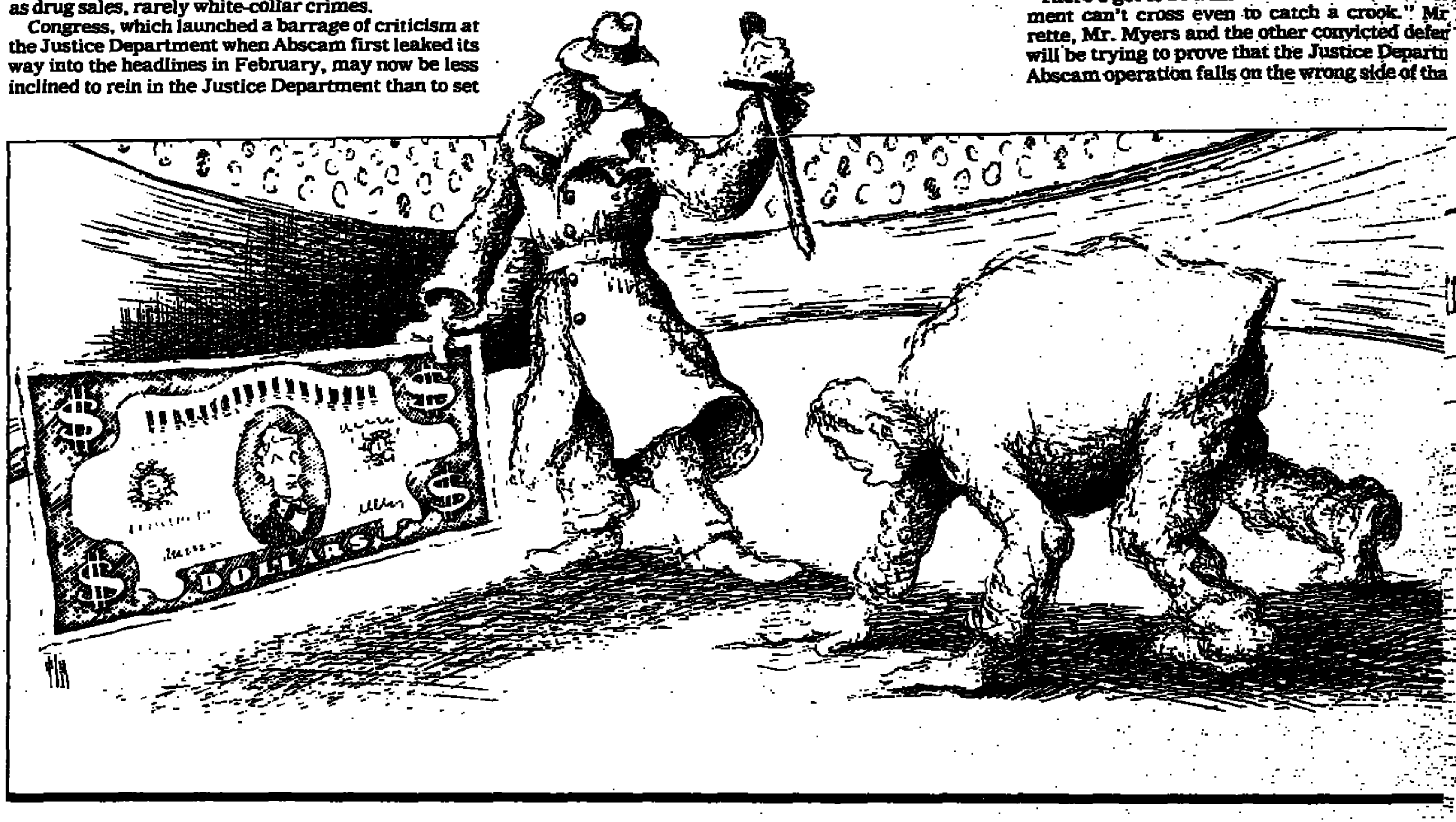
On the other hand, as Justice Felix Fra
wrote for a minority of four Supreme Court Ju
in a 1958 case called Sherman v. United States,
power of government is abused . . . when employ
promote rather than detect crime and to bring
the downfall of those who, left to themselves,
well have obeyed the law. Human nature is
enough and sufficiently beset by temptations wi
government adding to them and generating cri

Lawyers for Mr. Jenrette, who says he may
out of his re-election race, plan and some oth
fendants have tried to turn the tables on the Go
ment by putting the conduct of its agents on trial
Jenrette, claiming he was incapacitated by al
said he was illegally entrapped by Govern
operatives acting like mobsters who used diab
means to entice and intimidate him into a Go
ment-created conspiracy that he would never
joined of his own free will.

The jury watched the videotapes, heard the
mony and rejected the entrapment defense, a
ently concluding that Mr. Jenrette acted o
greed. The jury's verdict did not, however,
sarily imply approval of the Government's me
Judge John Garrett Penn told the jurors, in ess
that the legality and propriety of the Govern
conduct were not for them to decide. Their fu
in considering the entrapment issue was limi
determining whether the defendants were c
who were "predisposed" to commit the crime
were accused of committing and did so willingl

Mr. Jenrette and the others so far convicted
scam cases are relying upon the requirem
"fundamental fairness" embodied in the due p
clause of the Fifth Amendment as their second l
defense in post-trial hearings. Supreme Court
dent indicates that judges should throw out jur
victions on constitutional due process groun
cases in which they find that "police involvem
crime" has reached a "demonstrable level of
geousness," even if the defendant was predispo
commit the crime and thus unable to establish
trapment defense. Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.
in a 1976 opinion that such cases would be "rare

But, as a Washington lawyer said rec
"There's got to be a line somewhere that the G
ment can't cross even to catch a crook." Mr
rette, Mr. Myers and the other convicted defe
will be trying to prove that the Justice Depart
Abscam operation falls on the wrong side of tha



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*In County's Bloated Government, Nothing Gets Passed Along So Quickly as Defici*

# Detroit and Environs Face A Predictable Fiscal Crunch

The New York Times/Andrew Sacks

A patron at a soup kitchen in Detroit.

By IVER PETERSON

DETROIT — Last August, Joan Petitpren voted as a Wayne County Civil Service Commissioner to create the new $45,000-a-year position of Assistant Director of Personnel Services for the Wayne County Road Commission. But she abstained, for reasons of propriety, from the Commission vote last month that appointed her to fill the new job. The promotion has been percolating upward to public consciousness ever since, and as late as last week a County Commissioner called a press conference to denounce it.

In such tales lie the elements of the Wayne County government's recurring distress — staffing patterns that are cannily helpful to officials, their families and friends, high salary levels, confusion over functions and purposes, a powerful union presence, and persistent financial problems that hardly anyone seems to believe are manageable without infusions of money from some place else.

Wayne County, which is about equally divided between Detroit and its suburbs, is the country's most populous county after Kings (Brooklyn) and Los Angeles counties. For the fifth time, it is limping toward the close of its fiscal year Nov. 30 with a deficit — estimated, this year, at $17.4 million.

Recently the extra money has come grudgingly and sparingly when Lansing, the state capital, approved last-minute loans to tide the county over until a fresh infusion of real estate taxes after Dec. 1 postpones the issue until the next fall.

Some of Wayne County's situation is common to other aging industrial areas. Its real-estate tax base is declining while more and more services have been mandated by the state or by the county commissioners. But other sorrows are Wayne's alone. "I don't know of any other county, certainly not of the size of Wayne County, that has the problems it has," said Martharose Laffey, tax and finance affairs specialist with the National Association of Counties. "They're not the problems of New York or Cleveland, either," she added. "Wayne County's problems are ones of county organization, resulting in fiscal mismanagement. It has a very large commission, it has several independently elected offices with a lot of power, and there is no main authority with the power and responsibility to make things work."

The county is run by a 27-member board of commissioners that has both legislative and executive power. The members are elected from districts about evenly divided between Detroit and the suburban "outcounty" area. In addition, there are nine independently elected county department heads — the Sheriff, Prosecutor and Clerk, the Commissioner of Roads, the Commissioner of Drains, the Register of Deeds, the County Treasurer, and three auditors. Each is entirely independent of the commissioners and operates from separate political power bases. Strong departments, such as the Sheriff's office, have formed working alliances with employee unions to protect against encroachments by budget cutters.

Wayne County voters also elect 35 county judges, each with a demonstrated ability to fend off any tampering with staffing and salary levels. When Gov. William G. Milliken and Detroit's Mayor Coleman A. Young fought in Lansing this fall for a consolidation of the county and city court systems to promote efficiency and clear the way for $8.4 million in state aid to the judicial system, the state A.F.L.-C.I.O. used its influence to block the merger. Wayne County Court salary scales are higher than the city's
the union did not want the legislature meddling
adjustments that would follow.

Salaries elsewhere in the county government
risen more quickly than on other public payro
starting at $17,200 for a switchboard operat
compared to $10,500 in the City of Detroit, for e
ple.

Times are hard in all of Michigan. Mayor Y
recently announced a cut of 225 employees in
tion to the more than 800 laid off during the past
Governor Milliken last week announced cuts t
ing $770 million in the 1981 budget. But Wayne C
has not been able to cut a dime, nor lay off any
ers. Promises from one quarter have been thw
elsewhere, just as August's vote by the County B
of Commissioners to cut 775 jobs has gone nowhe

The independently elected officials and de
ment heads argue that the Board of Commissi
has enough fat in the budget to reduce waste. "I
job nobody's ever asked me 'what did you do wit
money,'" said James Killeen, the elected C
Clerk. "They're too vulnerable on their own s
ing." He charges that "duplication" of county
ices by the Board of Commissioners costs som
million a year, including the salaries of "at le
dozen" ex-commissioners in comfortable
created by their successors on the board.

Historically, Wayne County's government i
anomaly. It operates on statutes written betw
1850 and 1890, when county government was lim
to maintaining a few roads and the jail, the in
asylum and the poorhouse. In the past 20 years, s
350 of the 3,104 counties nationwide, including mo
the large urban counties, have followed the citi
adopting a strong-executive form of government.

Governor Milliken has been fighting for sev
years for a similar reorganization for Wayne Cou
This has brought him up against not only the Boa
Commissioners and the independent departm
heads, but Mayor Young, who does not want to s
powerful white "Mayor of Wayne County," ele
by the suburbs, arise to oppose the Mayor's b
political organization in Detroit.

Governor Milliken's price for last year's l
minute permission to borrow enough to meet the
of-year payrolls was a county reform question on
ballot that was approved overwhelmingly. As a c
promise with Mayor Young, a county Charter
form Commission will present to the voters both
executive form of government and a county mana
system, with the manager appointed by the Boar
Commissioners.

But the change, whatever form it takes, will no
ready for another two years at the earliest, and ab
the only thing everyone agrees on is that Wa
County will continue to run out of money each
until then.

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# The World

ummary

## w Faces of 1980 ist Challenge r Polish Leaders

lish officials continued to pay age last week to the new freedoms at Gdansk, but it was far from r that the new Communist leader- was much different from the old. he worst actors are the most diffi- men to get off the stage," com- ed Tadeusz Grabski, a Central mittee official, after 22 hours of ed debate. The committee ex- d eight former aides to Edward ek, the ousted party chief, includ- former Prime Minister Edward ich. But the purge did not touch ruling Politburo, where the re- ers had hoped to increase their ority.

arsaw's precarious leadership ected its Soviet flank by ressurect- Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar, a hard- former security chief known for king down on students and Jews re he went into eclipse nine years The Parliament decided to sick eral Moczar's previously toothless hdog group, the Supreme Cham- f Control, on Mr. Gierek's associ- but it postponed any action st the fallen leader until after he vers from what was called a heart ent.

e new party boss, Stanislaw la (who succeeded the general as rity chief in 1971), warned that the crisis was not over and conceded that the turmoil of the past two months was caused by "our own mistakes." The official press agency said the debate opened up "all the things that for years have been a topic of private conversation" and listed them as "economic mismanagement, lying propaganda, phony well-wishers, palatial ceremony, courtier's mentality."

Gen. Mieczyslaw Moczar

Proving that courtiers still abound, a Warsaw court insisted that the new unions swear allegiance to the Communist Party in their bylaws. Union leaders refused, saying they had already recognized the party's supremacy in the Gdansk accords. And in the fourth Cabinet shakeup in a year, Prime Minister Josef Pinkowski dropped six ministers and promoted Stanislaw Kowalczyk, a former Minister of Police and Security, to Vice Prime Minister.

## Tories in a Flap Over the Economy

Britain's Conservatives usually run a well-oiled machine, but at their annual party conference last week in Brighton, the Tories blew a few gaskets. Parliamentary back-benchers and the rank and file called on the Prime Minister, Margaret Thatcher, to do something about the 15 percent interest rates that are blamed for stifling business and raising the unemployment rate to 8.3 percent.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, retorted that relaxing the Government's economic squeeze would be "folly beyond belief." The battle against inflation — now running at 16.7 percent a year — "involves pain," he admitted, and "that's why governments have shied away from it in the past." Mrs. Thatcher was also firm. Rejecting calls for a policy U-turn, she insisted, "The lady's not for turning."

As much as 11 percent ahead in recent polls, Labor saw its lead drop to 3 percent after its traditionally tumultuous party conference at Blackpool. Former Prime Minister James Callaghan reportedly was preparing to retire this week so the leadership could be revitalized, probably under Denis Healey.

## Turkey Brings Back the Hangman

For the first time in eight years, Turks died last week by order of the state. Two convicted terrorists — one rightist, one leftist — went to the gallows in an even-handed demonstration of the junta's determination to deter extremist violence, which has claimed more than 2,000 lives this year.

No one had been executed in Turkey since the last period of military rule. Under civilian government, all death sentences had to be confirmed by Parliament. The largest party in Parliament, the left-of-center Republican People's Party, is opposed in principle to the death penalty.

The junta dissolved Parliament after seizing power Sept. 12 and arrested its members. Yesterday, most of the deputies were freed, including the leaders of Turkey's two major parties — Suleyman Demirel of the Justice Party and Bulent Ecevit of the Republican People's Party. Still detained were trade union and student leaders and members of two extremist parties. Their leaders were interrogated by military prosecutors last week. Military sources said Alpaslan Turkes, head of the neo-Fascist Nationalist Action Party, would be charged with "forming right-wing terrorist organizations," while Necmettin Erbakan of the Islamic fundamentalist National Salvation Party would be tried for "using religion in politics" in violation of Kemal Ataturk's edict separating mosque and state.

## The Killing Spreads In El Salvador

Even in a country where murder is a common form of political expression, 64 killings in 24 hours — including the spokesman of the Human Rights Commission — did not go unremarked last week. "The violence that now exists in El Salvador," said Antonio Morales Erlich, a member of the ruling junta, "is shameful." The dead included a secretary of the Christian Democrat Party, 13 leftist guerrillas, four army soldiers, two civilian guides and Maria Magdalena Henriques of the nation's rights commission. Before she was kidnapped — allegedly by two policemen in uniform — she had reported killings this year of 7,000 civilians and disappearances of 3,000 who had been arrested.

Also dead was South African Ambassador Archibald Gardner Dunn, killed by leftists after their demands for $20 million ransom went unmet for 315 days, and the chief spokesman for the Christian Democrats, who have two members in the military-civilian junta.

## In Bonn, Major Win For a Minor Partner

Many West German voters also have scant enthusiasm for the candidates of the their two major parties, which they demonstrated in parliamentary elections last Sunday.

Half a million votes that normally go to the Social Democrats went instead to their coalition partners, the Free Democrats, helping the small liberal party elect 53 of its members to Parliament, a gain of 14. The increase, the largest for the party in 19 years, was the main ingredient in returning the coalition, in power since 1969, for another four years with a 45-seat majority in the 497-member Parliament. The opposition Christian Democratic parties lost 17 seats, their worst drubbing since 1949.

The strong showing for the Free Democrats was seen not so much as a protest against the policies of the Social Democratic Chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, as against the lowbrow tactics of both major parties during the campaign. In a typical exchange, Mr. Schmidt and the Christian Democratic leader, Franz Joseph Strauss, debated who had more of a "Führer mentality," while Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democratic leader and coalition Foreign Minister, sat in the background, statesmanlike and restrained.

Far from hampering Mr. Schmidt, the Free Democratic showing may help him fend off opposition by left-wing members of his own party to a big defense budget and strong support for the United States.

## Portugal Moves More to the Right

Francisco Sá Carneiro, a short, dynamic conservative in a hurry, skips when taller men walk. But last week, he was one leg up in Portugal's political marathon. In voting for a Parliament that will rewrite the Constitution, the Prime Minister picked up six additional seats, tripling his former three-vote majority.

Enduring their second parliamentary election in 11 months, Portuguese still faced two more months of horn-honking caravans and cityscapes plastered with posters. A new campaign — for President — began immediately and Mr. Sá Carneiro repeated his pledge to resign unless António Ramalho Eanes, the popular incumbent, is voted out on Dec. 7.

Seeking to remove the vestigial powers of leftist army officers who overthrew the Caetano dictatorship in 1974, the Prime Minister portrays General Eanes as beholden to the leftists, though the President has been credited with a generally moderating influence. The leftists stand in the way of Mr. Sá Carneiro's efforts to denationalize the economy.

In the 250-seat Parliament, Moscow-line Communists, tarred with their support of Soviet positions on Afghanistan and Poland, lost six seats. The Socialists, once the largest party, took 74 seats, well below Mr. Sá Carneiro's 134. The left's personal attacks — on Mr. Sá Carneiro's allegedly irregular bank loans and his blond Danish companion who campaigned by his side while his wife and five children stayed out of sight — backfired. But economic goodies he distributed in the form of lower taxes, higher wages and pensions and compensation for 1975 nationalizations may haunt him next year (if he stays around), adding to inflation and the balance of payments deficit.

**Barbara Slavin
and Milt Freudenheim**

*Throughout the Region, National Loyalties Have So Far Prevailed*

# Struggle Splits Islamic and Arab Loyalties

By HENRY TANNER

BEIRUT, Lebanon

IRAQ'S war with Iran has brought into the open the long-existing basic division in the Middle East between pan-Arabism and pan-Islamism. It has divided and further crippled the "progressive" left within the Arab world. It has intensified personal power struggles between Arab leaders unrelated to ideology or religion. It has drawn the United States and the Soviet Union more deeply and directly into the area. It has been a blow for the Palestinians, and it has given Israel a respite by moving the Israeli-Palestinian issue off center stage.

Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi President, has justified his invasion of Iran as a war to defend the Arab nation and Arab territory from an imperialist non-Arab intruder. Jordan's King Hussein, the only Arab leader to commit himself actively and publicly on Iraq's side, has also done so in the name of Arab nationalism and solidarity. The Iranians, he told the British Broadcasting Corporation, have a long history of "infringements" against the Arabs in the Persian Gulf. He also said the Arabs must support Iraq because it is the only country that gives them "strategic depth" against Israel now that the Egyptians have taken themselves out of the Arab battle line.

Predictably contrary, Libya's Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi told fellow Arabs last week that "it is our Islamic duty to fight on the side of the Moslems in Iran." He accused the Iraqis of acting in the interest of the Christian West. In a message to King Khalid of Saudi Arabia, he described the war as "part of the confrontation between Islam and Christianity, between East and West and between the Islamic Nation and foreigners."

Colonel Qaddafi and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria are Iraq's most outspoken opponents among Arab leaders. But Mr. Assad, unlike the Libyan leader, does not speak in the name of Islam. His differences with President Hussein are personal, political and geographic, part of the long power struggle between the two factions of the socialist Baathist Party which rule in Syria and Iraq.

The Saudis and the smaller Gulf Arab states have been trying to mitigate the conflict between pan-Arabism and pan-Islamism. They have given discreet backing, in words and action, to Iraq while at the same time proclaiming the brotherly unity of Islam.

### Boldness in Amman

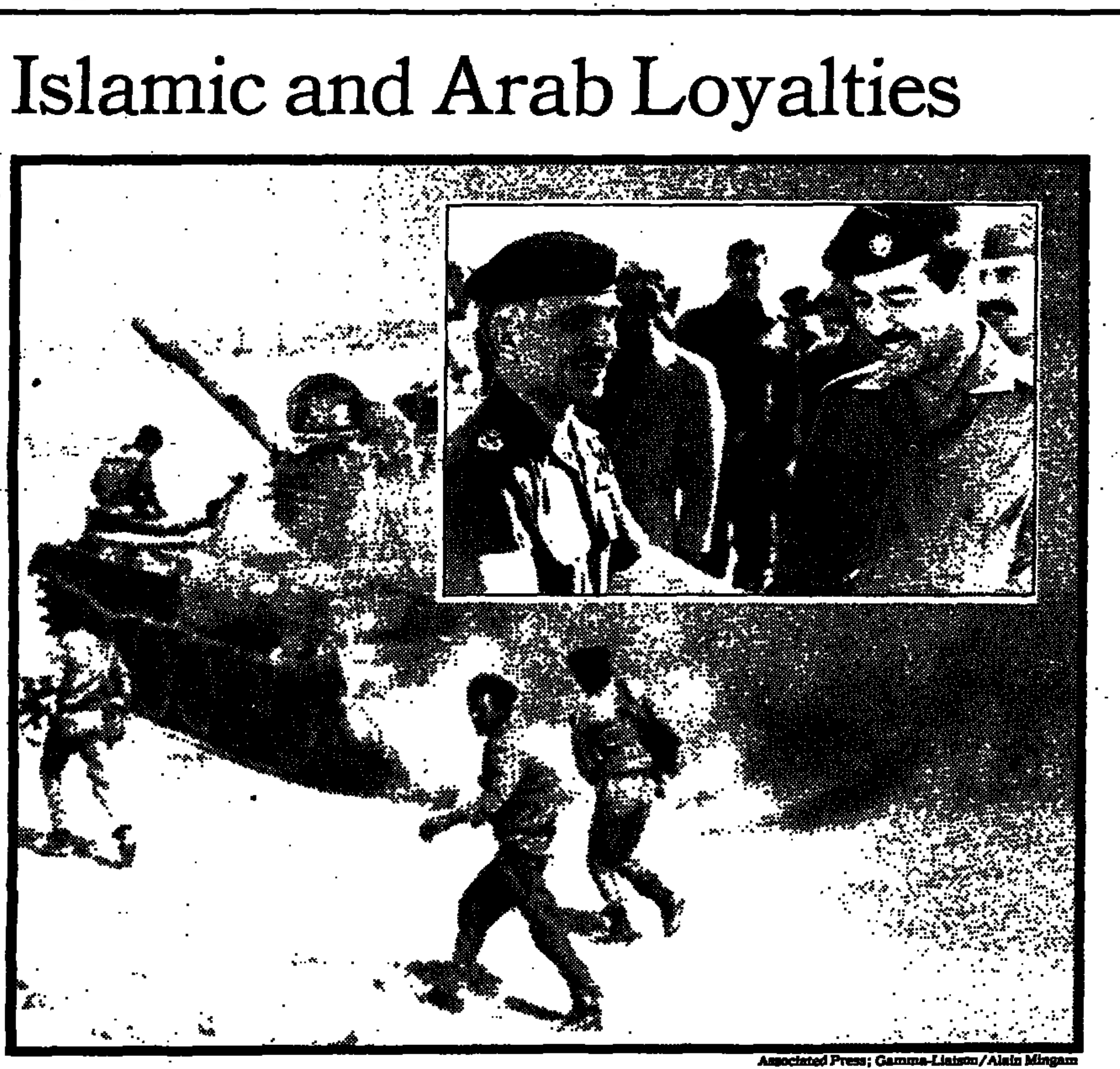
The unconditional, almost reckless nature of King Hussein's announcement of support for the Iraqis surprised many observers in Beirut. The feeling was that the Jordanian was seizing the opportunity to stress the "Arab dimension" after years of being accused by fellow Arabs of showing too little fervor against Israel. "It suits Hussein to be tough on the Arabs' easternmost front, away from the Jordan Valley and his long vulnerable front with the Israelis," a Palestinian here said.

The King may also be acting in concert with the Saudis and the leaders of smaller Gulf Arab states who, for a variety of reasons including the threat of Iranian retaliation, are inhibited from openly backing Iraq.

King Hussein's relations with Iraq have been improving for two years, as his ties with Syria have deteriorated. Syria has accused him of harboring the fundamentalist Moslem Brotherhood, which has attacked the Assad regime. Meanwhile, Iraq has been generous, earmarking large sums for enlarging the Jordanian port of Aqaba, now being used to supply Iraq in the war.

The King is wrapping himself in the Arab mantle barely a month before he is to play host to Arab heads of state in Amman. The meeting may be delayed because of the war and the inter-Arab divisions the war has accentuated. (Iraq broke relations with Libya and Syria yesterday.) But whenever it is held, it will consecrate the King's re-emergence as a respected member of the Arab family six years after he was nearly banished at a meeting in Rabat, Morocco which recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization — expelled from Jordan in 1970 — as the Palestinians' sole representative.

King Hussein, Arab diplomats say, is hoping that in exchange for his "Arab" stand in favor of Iraq, the Iraqis and the Gulf Arabs will support new Middle East negotiations replacing the Camp David peace process, which the King believes has run its course. He has called for a conference under United Nations auspices attended by Israel, Syria, Jordan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, the United States, the Soviet Union and perhaps Egypt. As their admission fee, the Palestinians would have to recognize Israel's right to exist.


Associated Press; Gamma-Liaison/Alain Mingam

Iraqi troops in action in Iran last week; inset, King Hussein (left) and President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad.

The King broached the plan with President Carter in Washington last spring and was turned down. But he thinks the idea is still alive and is known to have intended to raise it with the Russians on a visit to Moscow scheduled for next week. Yesterday, it was announced that the visit was postponed because of his preoccupation with the war. He then flew to Saudi Arabia.

The King's close relations with the United States have been eroded by his refusal to join the Camp David negotiations. The Government of Prime Minister Menachem Begin has strenuously opposed any American goodwill gestures toward Jordan, according to American diplomats in the region. King Hussein has warned that he may have to turn to Moscow for weapons if the Americans and the British, his chief suppliers, hold back.

The Soviet Union, in signing a formal treaty of friendship and cooperation with Syria last week, re-entered an arena from which, for all practical purposes, it has been excluded for years. Arab observers in Beirut believe the treaty has extended a Soviet protective umbrella over Syria and, by extension, part of Lebanon as well.

Since Camp David took Egypt out of confrontation with Israel and since their shortlived conciliation attempt with Iraq failed, the Syrians have been worrying about the possibility of an Israeli pre-emptive strike against them. The treaty with Moscow has removed this threat, Arab diplomats here say. They said the treaty may also make Mr. Begin think twice before going through with his announced plan to have the Knesset formally annex part of Israeli-occupied Syrian territory. They also believe the treaty removes the threat of any large-scale Israeli military intervention in Lebanon — perhaps in conjunction with Christian militias — except in south Lebanon, which has been a no-man's land for three years.

The Iraqi-Iranian war has also resulted in a major American gain in the region. The United States has been able to transform its latent alliance with Saudi Arabia into a real one. The Saudis not only accepted but requested radar surveillance planes and with them an American military presence they had long rejected. Other Arab countries in the Gulf may follow suit.

# Baghdad May Win and Lose In a Long War

By JOHN KIFNER

BAGHDAD, Iraq

THE border conflict Iraq's planners apparently envisaged as a lightning thrust into Iran appears to have bogged down in a war of attrition that will prove costly to both countries.

On paper, Iraq looked to be in a position of overwhelming superiority. Its 280,000-man military force — the principal base of President Saddam Hussein's ambitions for regional leadership — is the largest in the Persian Gulf. Equipped mainly with Soviet-made weapons, the Iraqis were facing an Iranian Army demoralized by the Islamic revolution and purges of its officers and an air force crippled by lack of bases and spare parts.

But Iran appears to have been able to get most of its 200 F-4 Phantoms into the air, flying in one-and two-plane sorties, to strike repeatedly at Iraqi oil and industrial complexes. And Iran's paramilitary Revolutionary Guard seem to have been a potent force in house-to-house fighting in Khurramshahr, at least in part because, as devote Shiite Moslems, they believe that going to death in battle will bring them straight to heaven. A shaken Iraqi Special Forces major who led attempts to storm the port city described the Iranian defenders as "fanatics."

If the war continues to drag on, Iraq — again on paper — would seem to have several advantages.

Iraqi officials say they have committed only three divisions to the front, leaving seven more in reserve. There is also a 75,000-man militia known as the Popular Army, which has been called up for for internal security duties. The table of organization of post-revolutionary Iran's military forces is less clear.

Because of the arms embargo imposed after the seizure of the United States Embassy hostages nearly a year ago, Iran has been having difficulty getting spare parts and replacements for its largely American-made armory. For much of the past year, it has been taking parts from some airplanes to keep others flying.

Iraq has stockpiled fuel for its planes, trucks and tanks, which could be a vital advantage. Iranian stocks, because of the sharp fall-off of production following the revolution, are believed to be low. Iran's Abadan refinery, one of the largest in the world, has been burning for nearly two weeks. A small refinery south of Teheran has also been hit. A key Iraqi objective now appears to be to cut the pipeline from the Khuzistan oil region, near the city of Dizful, to the rest of the Iran.

The Baghdad Government has given no public estimate of damage to Iraqi installations. But Western diplomats who have talked to fleeing foreign workers — hundreds of French, Japanese, Rumanian and Russian-born technicians and lesser numbers of Americans have been evacuated — believe that most of the Kirkuk oil complex has been destroyed. One estimate in diplomatic circles was that the refinery could be rebuilt in three months — if work went on 24 hours a day, if all the workers and materials were onsite, and if all the contracts had already been signed. In practice, this would seem to mean that repairs will take a year.

Both Iran and Iraq have reportedly appealed to the Japanese for kerosene for cooking and heating. Since the Iranian winter is much harsher than that in most of Iraq, a shortage would cause more hardship there.

Financially, Iraq would appear to be in far better shape, with a healthy surplus of oil money unspent from last year. Iran's oil-based economy has been in chaos since the revolution and must of its currency abroad is tied up in litigation. Its assets in the United States were frozen after the embassy seizure.

Iran is highly dependent on imported food, particularly meat and even rice, a staple of the Iranian diet. Normally, much of its food is brought in through the port of Khurramshahr. Presumbably, this route will be closed so long as the fighting continues.

### Overland from Aqaba

Iraq is more self-sufficient in agriculture. What food it does import is brought in by truck on overland routes, which are less vulnerable and have not been hit. In addition, King Hussein of Jordan moved to support Iraq last week by mobilizing civilian truck transport to move material, including supplies from Soviet ships, from the Jordanian port of Aqaba to Baghdad.

There are signs of stockpiling in the Iraqi capital: Peaches and tomatoes, normally in short supply at this time of year, are suddenly in the marketplace, as is sugar, which is often scarce.

Baghdad goes dark in a total blackout at 6 P.M. and the shops and souks close early. But in the rigidly closed society here, where President Hussein's portrait hangs on nearly every vertical surface, there are no audible murmurs of dissent.

The country's Shiite Moslem majority seems to have shrugged off repeated exhortations from Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to overthrow the "godless" Baathist regime, in which Sunni Moslems predominate. (Iraq's ethnic appeals to fellow Arabs in Iran's embattled Khuzistan province have also failed to provoke an uprising there against Persian rule.) The Iraqi Shiite silence is perhaps partly due to a Government crackdown, which included the loading of thousands of persons of suspected Iranian origin on trucks to be dumped unceremoniously over the desert border and the execution of several Shiite leaders, including the Imam Mohammed Bakr-Sadr.

Iraqi Shiites also lack the nationalistic tradition and power of their coreligionists in Iran. While in Iran the Shiite clergy was always the cutting edge of nationalist revolution, in Iraq nationalist forces have come from the military and the Baathist Party.

The greater threat to the Hussein regime would seem to be economic. Buoyed by oil revenues, Iraq was just breaking out of the straitjacket of being purely a raw material exporter. But Iranian bombing has damaged its fledgling petrochemical industry and an important cement factory at Mosul. If the war goes on and the installations are destroyed, Iraqis will end up losers, no matter who wins on the battlefield.

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The World Continued

Keystone
Mao Zedong (left) with Lin Biao.

# Big Questions Haunt China's Big Show Trial

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

PEKING — "Comrade Lin Biao is Comrade Mao Zedong's close comrade in arms and successor."

There it was, enshrined in China's 1969 Constitution. Lin Biao, then the Defense Minister and Mao's chief apostle, hero of battles against the Japanese, the Kuomintang in Manchuria and the Americans in Korea, was officially named Mao's successor. It was Comrade Lin who had published the Little Red Book of Mao's sayings that gained magical properties in the Cultural Revolution, and who had helped inflate Mao's cult to diety-like proportions. "Mao Zedong's thought is an everlasting universal truth," he said. "One single sentence of his surpasses 10,000 of ours."

Yet sometime later this month, five of the former Defense Minister's closest associates, once senior generals in the People's Liberation Army, four of them members of the Communist Party Politburo, will go on trial for trying to murder Mao. Mr. Lin, according to the official if still improbable version, died in a plane crash in Mongolia after his assassination plot was uncovered. Also on trial before a special court will be Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, her three radical cohorts in the so-called Gang of Four, and Mao's longtime political secretary and intellectual alter ego, Chen Boda.

Some diplomats had expected that if this unlikely collection of defendants were ever brought to trial it would be a mere formality, like the prosecution last year of the dissident, Wei Jingsheng. But Chinese officials now say the trial will last a month, providing ample time to introduce evidence. This is in keeping with China's current emphasis on improving the legal system. But it also increases the trial's political risks. Half of China's 38 million Communist Party members were admitted to the party after the Cultural Revolution began in 1966, and some senior officials, notably party Chairman Hua Guofeng, rose to power then or during the heyday of the Gang of Four which followed. Can Mr. Hua and the others escape the implications of the proceedings?

The trial is really an indictment of the whole Cultural Revolution and the decade from 1966 to 1976. It is also a judgment against the great proponent of the Cultural Revolution who is not listed as a defendant, Mao himself. Since Mao's death in 1976, the arrest of the Gang of Four and the reversal of many of his policies, China has suffered from a credibility gap which has bred cynicism. Mao was not a demigod, Peking has now admitted. But most of the excesses have still been blamed on others, the radicals or Mr. Lin.

Mr. Lin's followers and the radicals are to be charged with persecuting large numbers of officials. But few Chinese have forgotten that it was Mao who first said the target of the Cultural Revolution was "those people in authority within the party who are taking the capitalist road." Mao also admitted to his biographer, Edgar Snow, in 1970, that he fostered his own personality cult to gain power over the regular party apparatus.

It is tempting to speculate on whether the trial will offer answers to some of China's modern mysteries, such as what really happened to the "boundlessly loyal" Mr. Lin, a general too skilled to have attempted the naïve plot attributed to him. And how could Mao have been reduced to relying on the vitriolic Miss Jiang, whom he chastised near the end with the comment, "Even if you see me, we have nothing to say to each other"?

What was the real role of the genuinely popular, late Prime Minister, Zhou Enlai? He is beloved for his supposed influence in moderating the Cultural Revolution. But at crucial, early Politburo meetings he voted with Mao to radicalize the movement and to topple Liu Shaoqi, the head of state, and Deng Xiaoping, now China's paramount leader. Why, did Mao pick Mr. Hua as his successor? We have only Mr. Hua's word that Mao told him, "With you in charge, I'm at ease." One of Mao's reasons for picking him, the Chinese press said at the time, was the good job he did as Minister of Public Security, that is, head of the police. Officially, he took up the post in 1975, but Chinese say he actually was given it in 1972 and therefore oversaw the prisons where many of China's current leaders languished.

Sinologists have never been satisfied with China's authorized account of the Lin Biao affair, a dossier of letters, confessions and documents intended for Communist cadres and later published by Taiwan intelligence sources. According to this file, the thin, retiring Mr. Lin perished in a Chinese Air Force Trident jet as he fled to the Soviet Union. Mr. Lin was said to have been disappointed that Mao rejected his proposal to make himself head of state, replacing Mr. Liu in the summer of 1970. Mr. Lin then authorized his son, Lin Liguo, whom at the age of 24 he had made deputy commander of operations for the air force, to hatch the plot.

Mao was code-named B-52, after the American bomber then pulverizing Vietnam, and the plan itself was labeled 571, homonymns in standard Chinese for "armed uprising." In one version, the plotters tried to blow up a train in which Mao was riding from Shanghai to Peking but Mao was tipped off. Undone, Mr. Lin and his wife, Yeh Chun, herself a general and Politburo member, boarded the jet at their seaside retreat at Beidaihe. There was a gun battle on the runway, or aboard the plane, and eventually the aircraft crashed from lack of fuel. There is no known proof that Mr. Lin himself instigated the plot. More likely, scholars feel, it was the work of the son and his circle of young leftist officers, and perhaps his ambitious wife, 22 years Mr. Lin's junior. Some specialists think if there was plotting, it was Mao who first schemed to oust Mr. Lin. Indeed, the documents show Mao suspicious of Mr. Lin's flattery as early as 1966 and explain how he rounded up support to eventually purge him.

Mr. Lin was only one of several possible successors the Great Helmsman tired of and discarded. It was an expensive habit for China. In a memorable conversation with Mr. Deng, shortly after purging him the first time in 1968, Mao alluded to his ambivalence toward Mr. Lin, and possibly to his own role. "History will judge whether Lin Biao is correct or not. You don't have to be defiant."

### *Some Frenchmen Debate 'Sensible Ways' For Jews to Behave*

# History and Politics Blend Into a Special Anti-Semitism

By FLORA LEWIS

PARIS — Last week's public demonstrations by all segments of French opinion after the bombing of the synagogue on the Rue Copernic were impressive. Nobody excused the terrorists. As one French paper said, there were four dead but it was only a matter of minutes — the Friday night services had run longer than usual — that saved Paris from exceeding the death toll of recent bombings in Bologna and Munich.

Nobody justified anti-Semitism, as many did openly before World War II. In many cities, there were large protest marches — 100,000 demonstrated in Paris. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Raymond Barre made televised declarations denouncing racism "in all its forms" and the Government said it would ban neo-Nazi meetings, dissolve "racist organizations" and increase police protection for those threatened.

But it all left a queasy feeling. Simone Veil, a French-born survivor of Auschwitz who was Minister of Health until she became president of the European Parliament, touched on two reasons why anti-Semitism in France is special and sensitive. One is historical, the other political.

She recalled, in a radio interview, her childhood before World War II. "Many didn't know they were Jewish (until something happened). All the Jewish mothers worried that one day their child would come home from school and say, 'I've been called a dirty Jew.' It happened to me in kindergarten. I was four years old.

"It's something we suffered from so much, which is so deep in ourselves, that we feel acutely anything which reminds us. People say, 'They are touchy; it's awful, they see things that aren't there.' As long as Naziism hadn't arrived, that crystallization and that drama, we could stand it. Now these questions give us goose pimples."

The historical reason reaches back through the Occupation and the enthusiastic help some French collaborationists gave the Nazis in rounding up Jews, through prewar rightist campaigns that made political capital of the fact that Socialist Premier Leon Blum was Jewish, back to the 19th century case of Capt. Alfred Dreyfus.

Still further back, religious persecution is inextricable from French history. Quite apart from the experience of Jews, the Counter-Reformation in France was particularly fierce and brutal. Protestants are still considered somewhat strange, not quite like others. The French Revolution was as much an uprising against the Catholic Church as against the monarchy it supported. While Parisians were guillotining aristocrats, enraged peasants were climbing cathedral facades and decapitating statues of saints. In the Fourth Republic, 1945-1958, application of the constitutional separation of church and state was an issue which felled governments.

Now, behind the public face of shock and revulsion at murder, high officials are reacting privately to what they warn is a dangerous "politicization," hinting that Jews who call attention to themselves and seek special protection risk provoking more anti-Semitism.

The left, especially the vociferously pro-Arab Communists, are using the event to attack the Government. Slogans at demonstrations last week included "Giscard assassin" and charges that the police are pro-Fascist. Mr. Barre was criticized for calling the passersby killed in front of the synagogue "innocents," as though the Jewish congregation whose members were the intended victims would have been something else.

Even within the French Jewish community of 650,000, there are snide arguments about the "sensible" way for Jews to behave. Those who are long established and assimilated feel themselves first and foremost French; more recent arrivals from Eastern Europe, who alone are called Ashkenazi, and the majority, Sephardis from North Africa, have different views. The issue came to a head last spring over whether there is, or should be, a "Jewish vote" criticizing official policy against Israel. The Sephardis, who arrived from North Africa a generation or less ago, are the most vocal.

The idea that French Jews might let France's Middle East stand influence their vote is resented by politicians who privately denounce with fervor the impact of the "Jewish lobby" on Washington's foreign policy, while they just as vehemently argue the cause of Breton fishermen or Languedoc vintners in French foreign relations. The question is reflected in the code phrase of distinguishing anti-Zionism from anti-Semitism. All the parties condemn anti-Semitism and racism in general.

Mrs. Veil pointed out that security services initially oriented against terrorists fighting the late President de Gaulle's decision to grant Algerian independence later focused on the extreme left. "They didn't see that there could be as much or even more danger on the extreme right," she said. "There should have been more active surveillance of the extreme right. That has certainly been overdue."

And, on the most sensitive point, "When a certa
guity is permitted, when a blend is made (of atti
wards Israel) with the situation of Jews in Fran
Semitism is developed. I don't see any political
France which, on principle, suggests a very differe
from that of the Government."

Israeli diplomats are firmly convinced that
French support for the Palestine Liberation Orga
for Iraq and for Libya, which openly promote terro
fight Israel," inevitably encourages anti-Semitism.
don't say it's because of the Israelis that our gaso
expensive, they say it's because of the Jews," sai
raeli.

There has been a peculiar evolution of political
toward Israel. At first, the Jewish state with its La
ernment was wholeheartedly adopted by the Fre
Later, when Moscow turned against Israel and Fr
torn by its Algerian war, the right became anti-
pro-Israeli.

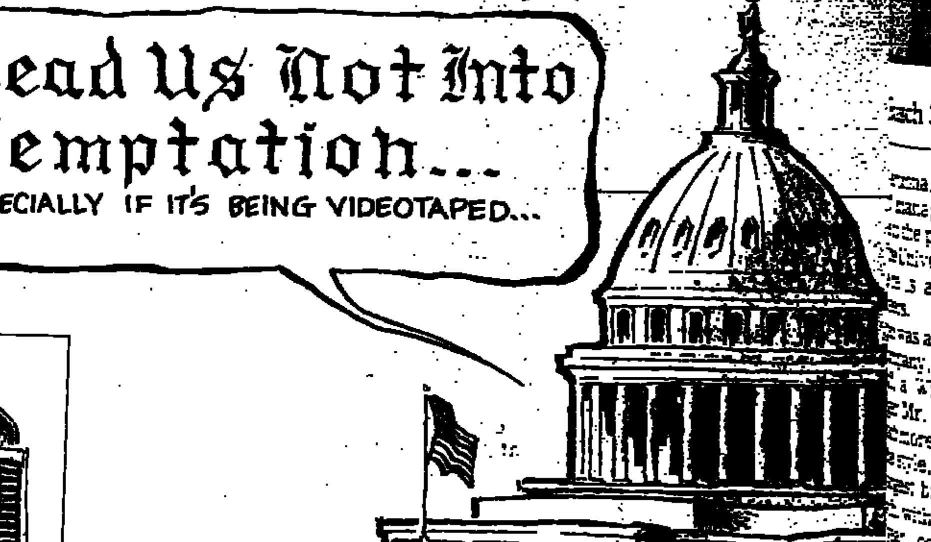
After the 1967 war, that was reversed to pro-
anti-Israeli almost overnight by General de Gaulle
position left went along, in part, because of a char
ception of the underdog as Arab and no longer Isra
then, oil politics has brought the Government to
more open support of even radical Arab opposition
In the current Iraqi-Iranian war, official France
overtly for Iraq, which supplies one-fourth of Fren
ports. Whether or not the PLO or Libya has trai
nanced those who now attack Jews in France, there
a spillover in attitudes.

The intensity of public reaction to the synagog
ing showed what a sensitive nerve these overlappi
touch. One commentator noted that in Denmark, w
ple united to help Jews escape the Nazi occupation
Copernic incident would be deplored as evidence t
of the criminally insane remain at large. In Paris,
widespread tremors of fear over what dark urges
in many people's hearts. Despite the outpouring o
strative indignation, these issues of past, present a
have not been disentangled in France.

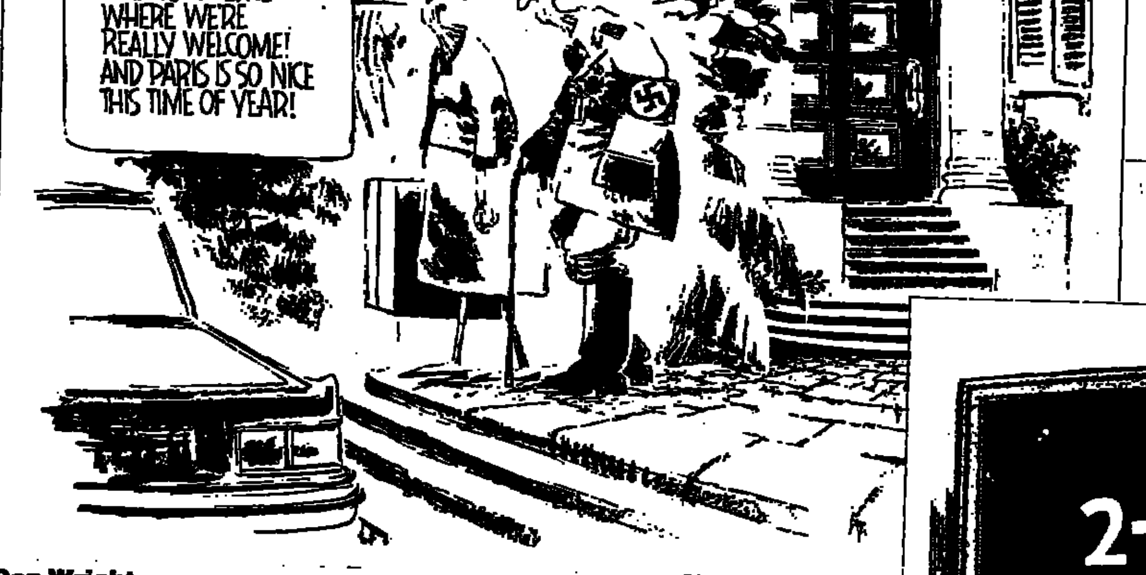
Simone Veil (center) at a demonstration to protest the bombing of a Paris sy

# Views

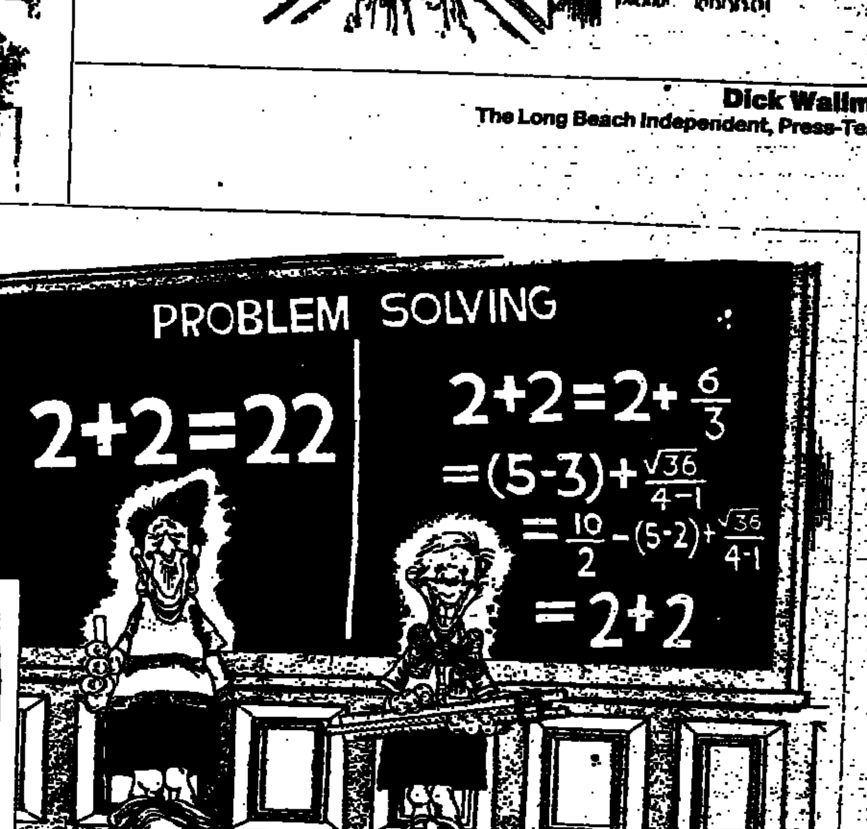
A portfolio from around the nation


Lead Us Not Into Temptation...
ESPECIALLY IF IT'S BEING VIDEOTAPED...

Dick Wallmeyer
The Long Beach Independent, Press-Teleg


JUST THINK, HERMANN— AFTER ALL THESE YEARS HIDING IN SOUTH AMERICA WE CAN GO BACK TO A PLACE WHERE WE'RE REALLY WELCOME! AND PARIS IS SO NICE THIS TIME OF YEAR!

Don Wright
The Miami News
New York Times Special Features



Bob Gorrell
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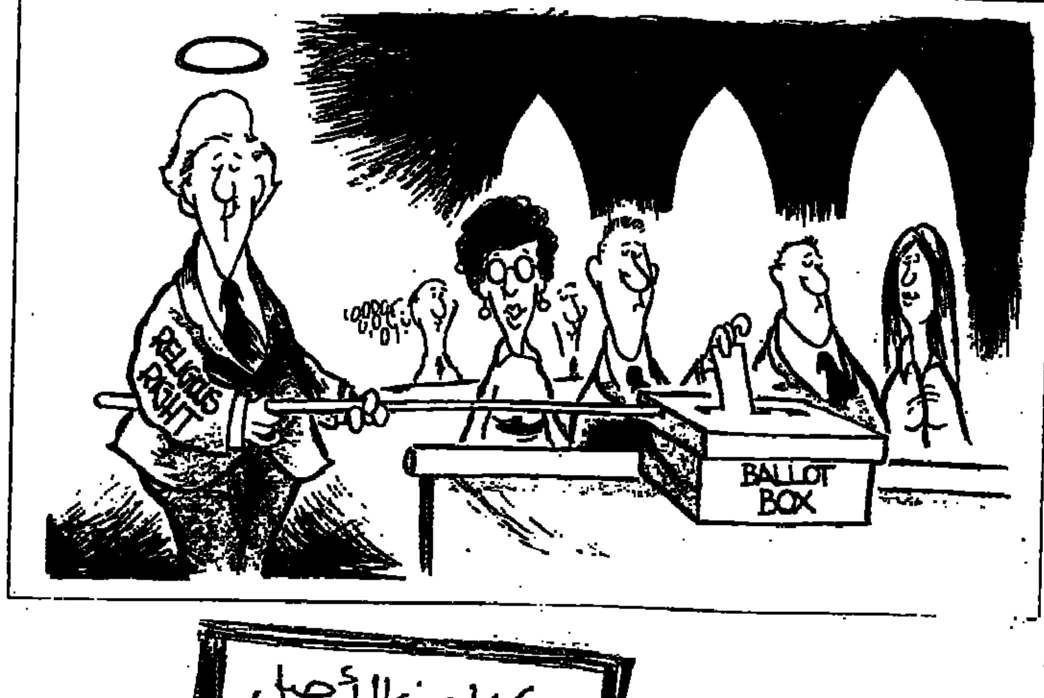

Dana Summers
The Fayetteville Times
Rothco

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## he conomy

# ugust Busch, ing of Beer

By THOMAS C. HAYES

ST. LOUIS

HEN he was born, on June 16, 1937, August A. Busch 3d imbibed a drop of Budweiser was the first beverage to touch . This, the first of many rites of toward control of the family y, was the touch of a celebrated er, August A. Busch Jr.

not the sort of stunt likely to be d by August Jr.'s son, the 43- d, publicity-shy, scion of a that has run the business for 128

ather is the sort to plunk down llion for a baseball team (the St. Cardinals, acquired in 1953, in he retains an active manage- ole). The son, though his formal ion ended after two years at the

The New York Times/Paul Ofkrasn

st A. Busch 3d

sity of Arizona, is steeped in the ines of management science, ose ties to the prestigious Whar- ool of the University of Pennsyl- where he is a member of the of overseers.

e old man was a king. He did not- e the company, he ruled it," said l Ackoff, a Wharton professor e younger Mr. Busch's mentor. st is much more systematic."

tever the style, the Busches run tion's largest brewing business: ser-Busch, with 28 percent of the t this year, compared with 22 t for its archrival, Miller, ac- g to industry analysts. August 3d sees no reason why 40 percent e attained.

took over the top spot as chair- hree years ago. He has had his e tested, largely by a relentless by Miller, which has been ex- ng capacity and promoting its cts — plus putting out innovative nes, notably its Lite brands — ince its takeover by Philip Morris ).

esponse, Mr. Busch has gradually but completely restructured management, largely with academically oriented talent. Caught off guard by Miller's first successes, he is now meeting the challenger product for product. And he has been easing the company into areas complementary to, or outside, the brewery industry.

Anheuser's metal container division produces about 3 billion of the 8 billion cans used annually by the beer company. *Its baker's yeast operation, which dates back to Prohibition, holds a 45 percent share of the American market. Its three-year-old aluminum recycling subsidiary is expected to show its first profit this year.*

The famous Busch Gardens are to be supplemented by a network of small play parks, for children aged 3 to 14, the first of which opened in July, 25 miles north of Philadelphia. Looking to the day when its growth in beer levels off, Mr. Busch is also testing snack foods and Root 66, a root beer now in test markets.

Late last year, Anheuser was reorganized into Anheuser-Busch Companies Inc., a holding company. The idea, according to Fred L. Kuhlman, vice chairman and executive vice president, was to free its nonbeer operations from Federal regulations on the brewing business.

In April, Anheuser-Busch, for years the biggest company traded over the counter, was listed on the New York Stock Exchange. The reason: to allow options trading, Mr. Busch said.

But the company is still very much a beer business. Beer contributed 92 percent of last year's $3.3 billion in sales, which were up 22 percent from 1978. Profits rose 19 percent, to $144.2 million, or $3.19 a share. Gains continued at a similar rate for the first six months of this year. ("The beer business is recession-proof," said Mr. Busch.)

To meet the Miller challenge, the company started an ambitious brewery expansion, guided by James E. Walter, of Wharton's finance department, a step that stirred some controversy within the ranks. In the process, long-term debt, which had hovered around the $100 million mark through 1973, ballooned to more than $500 million by the end of last year.

Anheuser expects to reach more than 70 million barrels by 1983. Last year, it produced 46.2 million barrels, up 11 percent, and took a 26.4 percent market share. Miller increased capacity 14 percent last year, to 36 million barrels, and took 21 percent of the market.

It was in 1852 that Georg Schneider opened a tiny brewery in St. Louis, one that soon faltered and was taken over by Eberhard Anheuser. His daughter, Lilly, married Adolphus Busch, a Bavarian who created Budweiser and Michelob. Eberhard's son, August Sr., took the helm in 1913 to be followed by August Jr., now 81 years old, who ruled for 30 years.

As honorary chairman, August Jr. occupies a spacious executive suite at company headquarters five miles south of downtown St. Louis from which he keeps an eye on the company's famous Clydesdales, Busch Gardens promotions and the Cardinals.

He also owns 14 percent of Anheuser's stock. (Another 16.73 percent is held by the St. Louis Union Trust Company, a subsidiary of the First Union Bancorporation, on whose board August Busch 3d sits. He personally owns just 0.36 percent of the common stock.)

But today the real power resides down the hall in the small office of August Busch 3d, a room modestly appointed with family photographs and plastic-encased Budweiser cans commemorating brewing milestones.

Those who have worked with him stress that August Busch 3d, a director of the company since he was 26, has talent to match his family connections. Young aides and departed executives alike praise his grasp of detail, his voracious appetite for work and his ability to attract, and keep, talented executives, to whom he gives uncommon freedom. He himself says his greatest weakness is impatience.

"I've watched other businesses go to pot when they get down to the fourth generation," said Mr. Kuhlman, 64, the vice chairman. "I have worked with a lot of chief executives but I have yet to meet one that measures up to August. His detailed knowledge of this large of a business is rare. It is rare."

Robert S. Weinberg, an econometrician who devised Anheuser's corporate planning department at the urging of August Busch 3d 15 years ago and then went out on his own as a consultant, is equally impressed. "August gets into trouble sometimes when he shoots from the hip," he said. "But when he thinks things through, as he usually does, he is very, very sound."

The company, a survivor of wars, Prohibition and the Depression, has recorded a growing profit stream since 1976, when Mr. Busch took a 95-day strike in order, as he put it, "to make it clear that management was going to run the company."

The stand was costly. In 1975, Anheuser's market share was 23.4 percent; the next year it fell to 19 percent, according to Cyrus J. Lawrence & Sons, brokers who follow the beer business. Miller, meanwhile, with Philip Morris money, picked up 3 points of market share in 1976 (to command 11.9 percent) and another 3-plus in 1977, when it displaced Schlitz as the No. 2 beer. But this year, Anheuser blunted the rush, holding Miller to about a 1-point gain.

Mr. Busch battled Miller with equally aggressive marketing, capacity expansion, and new brands like Natural Light and Michelob Light. It also repositioned Busch beer to a higher premium.

"August is not a gambler, but when he's challenged he will respond," said Mr. Ackoff of Wharton.

Mr. Busch, who began his career scrubbing electric coils in the 130-degree heat of Budweiser beer vats in 1955, met Mr. Ackoff in 1959 when the heir apparent was 22 and a researcher in the Anheuser-Busch marketing department. Mr. Ackoff was working on Anheuser advertising.

Anheuser's 10-member policy committee now includes three Wharton M.B.A.'s, all with backgrounds in engineering: Barry H. Beracha, 38, vice president and head of the can producing and recycling subsidiaries; John H. Purnell, 38, vice president for corporate planning and development, and W. Randolf Baker, 33, president of the Busch entertainment subsidiary, including the Busch Gardens, in Tampa, Fla., and Williamsburg, Va..

There was often tension between Mr. Busch's recruits and his father's old guard over how rapidly the company should expand its breweries.

"Mr. Busch Jr. always remembered the days when Anheuser had real problems because of overexpansion," said Frank J. Sellinger, 66, a brewing chemist by trade who left Anheuser-Busch in 1977 to run the ailing Jos. E. Schlitz Brewing Company. "He had lived through the Depression and the days when the company expanded unsuccessfully on the West Coast. He didn't want to go too far."

Mr. Sellinger usually sided with the older crowd, and he doubts that Anheuser can continually push its market share up. "I don't see any consumer product like beer having a 50 percent market share," he said. "You can't predict the likes and dislikes of the younger generation."

But the younger crowd prevailed.

Mr. Busch conducts budget reviews at the uncommon frequency of every other week. "Everything in this game is in that budget review" he said. "It's a bible. If we don't focus on what is happening in the different businesses and take action in the shortest period of time possible, we cannot correct the ship in the water fast enough to make what we have to make."

For example, he said, the company has responded quickly this year to depressed yeast prices by "cutting our expenses to the bone. Our profit has been eroded seriously, but without the budget reviews we would never have been able to correct it."

In recent years, Mr. Busch has also introduced what he affectionately refers to as "The Dialectic" to the policy committee. One member leads the "pro" argument, another plays Devil's advocate. There are no winners and losers, Mr. Busch said. "He tries to take the problem apart," added Mr. Beracha, "not the person."

Such diligence is no guarantee against errors. Take the case of Chelsea, a low-alcohol, lemon-lime-ginger-apple beverage, that turned out to be a multimillion-dollar glich.

"It would have given the American consumer a socially acceptable product that you could not physically become intoxicated with no matter if you drank a whole case," said Mr. Busch.

But critics contended that Chelsea was Anheuser's attempt to lure children and young adults into the beer habit. Chelsea bombed and was taken off the market.

Some observers wonder if Anheuser may be headed for a similar fall with Sesame Place, the children's park that is a joint venture with Children's Television Workshop, creators of Sesame Street. But Paul B. Firstenberg, executive vice president at Children's Television, cites the high quality of Anheuser's large theme parks and says, "That argument about Busch being a beer company is a red herring."

Anheuser executives, once battered by frequent 3 A.M. phone calls, say Mr. Busch has mellowed in recent years as he faced down the Miller challenge, got his management system in place — and discovered the importance of family life outside the business.

Mr. Busch has two sets of children, ages 16 and 15, and 3 and 18 months, from two marriages, the first of which ended in divorce. He suggests that his early, 16-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week attention to Busch business had something to do with it. "I learned in my 20's and 30's that it is important to have stability at home," he said.

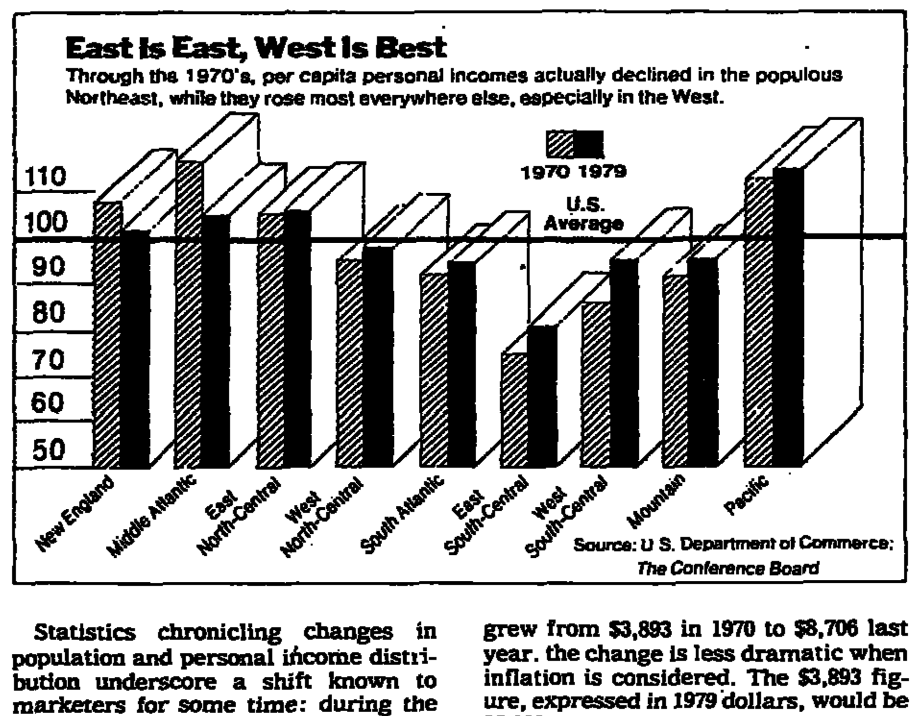
He rises at 6:15 A.M. and, a devoted pilot since the age of 15, flies in from his 250-acre farm 40 miles west of St. Louis in a Bell Ranger helicopter. A carefully sculpted series of meetings typically runs through 6:30 P.M. At home, the certified brewmaster often finishes a work day with samplings of his products, then retires at 9:30 P.M.

Mr. Busch is counting on gestating nonbeer projects like Sesame Place to give Anheuser the growth that will keep his young executives, despite the unlikely prospects of their becoming chief executive.

"I plan to stay in this job for another 20 years," Mr. Busch said, over a dinner at New York's Pierre Hotel. His menu choices were "the usual": well-done hamburger topped by poached egg, broccoli, raspberry sherbet — and two Michelob Lights.

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

# Big Money in Alaska



East Is East, West Is Best

Through the 1970's, per capita personal incomes actually declined in the populous Northeast, while they rose most everywhere else, especially in the West.

Source: U S. Department of Commerce; *The Conference Board*

Statistics chronicling changes in population and personal income distribution underscore a shift known to marketers for some time: during the last 10 years, the major growth areas have been in the southern and mountain regions of the country.

Fabian Linden, a Conference Board economist who compiled data on population, total income and personal income shifts during the 1970-1979 period, says that the net effect of these changes makes for "less geographical diversity — and a kind of homogenization."

Mr. Linden characterizes the change as one that has made the United States "increasingly national and less regional." In 1960, per capita income in the five most affluent states was 85 percent higher than in the five least populous states. Nineteen years later, the difference had contracted to 47 percent.

According to Mr. Linden's figures, average national per capita income grew from $3,893 in 1970 to $8,706 last year. the change is less dramatic when inflation is considered. The $3,893 figure, expressed in 1979 dollars, would be $7,280.

Twelve states in the southwestern and mountain regions recorded the largest percentage increase in per capita income in the period. But the rise still leaves these areas below the national average.

Only three states — Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas — had an average per capita income of less than $7,000 last year. Alaskans led the nation with an average per capita income of of $11,252. Nevada ($10,204) and Connecticut ($9,959) were next.

The Pacific Coast states as a group replaced the Middle Atlantic as the nation's wealthiest during the last 10 years. Per capita income in those five states — Alaska included — was 11 percent above the national average in 1970 and was 12 percent above in 1979.

# Retail Sales Still Look Weak

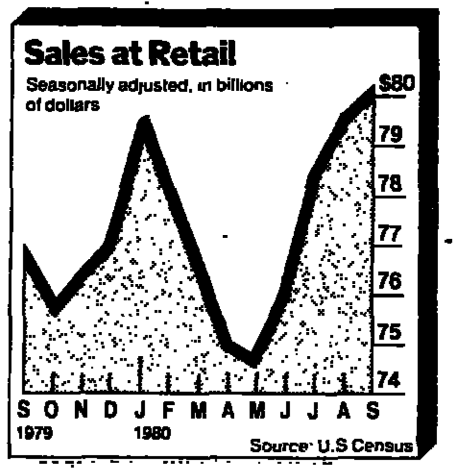
The Census Department's accounting of retail sales for September, issued Friday, reflect end-of-month data submitted by three types of stores: "mom-and-pop" establishments, large chain stores and a group of medium-sized operations. The figures show retail sales rose 1.6 percent in September, to a seasonally adjusted $80.2 billion.

These sales represent over half of private consumption expenditures. The list of items included is so long — food, apparel, automobiles, gasoline, furniture, you name it — that businessmen monitor the figures as an indicator of consumer confidence in the economy.

In spite of September's increase, the figures are not entirely good news, representing only a 4.4 percent increase over the last 12 months. Thus, with inflation running close to 10 percent on an annual basis, retail sales have contracted, not grown, during the past year.

Sales of durable goods (a third of the total) rose 2.2 percent from August, to $25.4 billion. However, when auto sales, which rose 5.8 percent last month, are taken out of the data, the monthly increase is considerably less dramatic: eight-tenths of a percent A general perception within the economics fraternity is that auto companies have been skewing September sales information. This has led many analysts to factor auto sales out of this month's statistics entirely.

Sales of nondurable items — food, for example — which account for about two-thirds of the total, recorded a 1.3 percent increase, to $54.6 billion.



Sales at Retail

Seasonally adjusted, in billions of dollars

Source: U.S Census

# Detroit's Price Strategy

A visit to an automobile showroom this fall will be startling. The average car from Detroit costs close to $10,000, by some estimates. But perhaps more surprising for the perspective buyer is the industry's decision to continue its *interim* pricing strategy.

For the last two years, the Big Three manufacturers have been incrementally raising prices on current models at various times during the year. General Motors nudged the price of certain 1981 models up 1.9 percent in August and an additional 2.5 percent on Sept. 30. Last week Ford followed suit, when it pushed the price of certain middle- and large-sized cars up 2.5 percent. Chrysler has not made its prices known, but can be expected to follow a similar route.

The tactic is partly marketing strategy: small, if frequent increases come as less of a shock. Detroit is gambling that tacking on small increases will not make much difference to an already-numb consumer.

The increases are strategically placed as well, tending to reduce the difference in sticker price between large and small cars. The industry attributes the increases to rapidly rising costs of labor and steel. Retooling costs have been enormously expensive too, and the industry is anxious to turn a profit.

Kenneth N. Gilpin

## E WEEK IN BUSINESS

**EC called off** a meeting of heads ate set for Baghdad next month. gathering would have marked the anniversary of the organization, war between two of its members, and Iraq, quickly ended prepara- . A plan to establish an oil-pricing y indexed to Western inflation s may be a casualty. The proposal, h was to have been a major topic e meeting; would have produced matic, but perhaps more gradual, eases in oil prices.

•

**ggish retail-chain sales** continued eptember. Sears' volume was off ercent from a year ago. K mart's rmance was best, with a 12 per- gain. J.C. Penney sales rose 2.3 ent. Woolworth gained 4.6 percent Mobil's Montgomery Ward unit, 4.4 ent.

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**w-home sales fell** 4.9 percent in ust while sales of used homes rose slim 3.8 percent. Higher mortgage s were cited. Installment credit l by consumers rose slightly, by $15 on, after four months of decline.

•

**e recession is over**, the Business cil concludes. The council, a group eading businessmen, said that very would be very sluggish,

**The money supply dropped** by $1.1 billion, the Federal Reserve said. It marked the second consecutive week that the money supply fell, after an earlier ballooning. Upward pressure on interest rates is likely to ease.

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**Stocks finished even** in an erratic week. The Dow Jones industrial average closed Friday at 950.68, the same as last Friday's close.

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**I.B.M.'s profit surged** 32 percent in the third quarter from the year-earlier period. The company thus appeared to overcome a severe earnings slump brought on largely by an increase in computer leasing over outright purchase. Frank T. Cary, I.B.M.'s chairman, cautioned that he expected a less dramatic gain in the fourth quarter.

•

**Greyhound's president resigned** after eight months on the job. Robert K. Swanson, 47 years old, who was also chief operating officer, was said to have been in line to replace Gerald H. Trautman, 68, chairman and chief executive, when he retires.

•

**McCormick plans to acquire** Stange for $24 million in cash and stock. McCormick, a spice maker, fended off acquisition by Sandoz of Switzerland. Stange, which makes flavorings and colorings, had been fighting off a proposal by Iroquois Brands. . . . Imasco of Canada is offering $28 a share for Hardee's stock in an $85 million deal. Imasco currently owns 44 percent of Hardee's, the fast-food company.

•

**Chris-Craft will shed** its boat division, which has been showing losses. The company, whose name has been synonymous with power boats, has other waters to navigate. It operates two television stations, makes chemicals and plastics and owns 21 percent of 20th Century-Fox.

Daniel F. Cuff

### Mary Cunningham

Mary E. Cunningham, the 29-year-old executive who rose quickly to become vice president for strategic planning at the Bendix Corporation, resigned last week. She said her ability to carry out her responsibilities was impaired amid gossip about her friendship with William Agee, 42, the company chairman, and controversy over her promotions. The position of strategic planner is a vital one just now to the company, which is seeking acquisitions in high-technology fields with a kitty of $800 million it plans to raise by selling some operations.

Associated Press

### The New York Stock Exchange

**MOST ACTIVE STOCKS**
**WEEK ENDED OCT. 10, 1980**
(Consolidated)

| Company | Sales | Last | Net Chng |
|---|---|---|---|
| IBM | 4,895,200 | 69¼ | + 3 |
| Occident Pet | 2,570,100 | 32⅝ | + 2⅞ |
| Searle GD | 2,404,600 | 20⅝ | − ⅝ |
| Boeing | 2,156,200 | 39⅝ | − ⅞ |
| Mobil | 2,116,600 | 75⅝ | + 2¾ |
| BurnsRL | 2,078,800 | 8 | + ⅜ |
| PhillipsPet | 1,973,000 | 53¼ | + 2¾ |
| WlkrHCns | 1,965,700 | 28½ | − 1⅛ |
| Natomas | 1,916,000 | 39 | − ¾ |
| Gulf Oil | 1,651,000 | 45¼ | + 1⅞ |
| Louid Exp | 1,615,700 | 57⅞ | + 2¾ |
| Va ElPow | 1,486,000 | 10⅝ | − ¼ |
| SearsRoeb | 1,416,900 | 16⅝ | − ¼ |
| Texaco Inc | 1,402,900 | 37 | + ¾ |
| UnOilCal | 1,389,400 | 44¼ | + ½ |

| MARKET DIARY | Last Week | Prev. Week |
|---|---|---|
| Advances | 1,181 | 1,004 |
| Declines | 748 | 908 |
| Total Issues | 2,141 | 2,127 |
| New Highs | 305 | 106 |
| New Lows | 15 | 35 |

| VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close) | Last Week | Year To Date |
|---|---|---|
| Total Sales | 235,048,570 | 8,683,186,823 |
| Same Per. 1979 | 253,735,020 | 6,374,523,745 |

**WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES**

|  | High | Low | Last | Net Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **New York Stock Exchange** |  |  |  |  |
| Indust | 89.19 | 88.08 | 88.08 | +0.73 |
| Transp | 69.98 | 69.17 | 69.26 | +0.52 |
| Utils | 39.17 | 38.75 | 38.75 | +0.21 |
| Finance | 70.10 | 69.25 | 69.59 | +0.79 |
| Composite | 76.35 | 75.18 | 75.34 | +0.60 |
| **Standard & Poor's** |  |  |  |  |
| 400 Indust | 151.3 | 147.3 | 14.2 | +0.97 |
| 20 Trans | 21.4 | 20.9 | 21.0 | +0.07 |
| 40 Utils | 52.4 | 51.00 | 51.8 | +0.80 |
| 40 Financial | 13.5 | 13.2 | 13.4 | +0.18 |
| 500 Stocks | 132.8 | 129.3 | 130.2 | +0.96 |
| **Dow Jones** |  |  |  |  |
| 30 Indust | 973.0 | 946.2 | 950.6 | Unch. |
| 20 Trans | 354.3 | 344.6 | 350.0 | +4.66 |
| 15 Utils | 115.1 | 111.0 | 113.1 | +1.90 |
| 65 Combo | 361.0 | 352.2 | 354.8 | +2.36 |

### The American Stock Exchange

**MOST ACTIVE STOCKS**
**WEEK ENDED OCT. 10, 1980**
(Consolidated)

| Company | Sales | Last | Net Chng |
|---|---|---|---|
| GlfCan | 1,771,200 | 24½ | + ½ |
| HouOilM | 1,568,000 | 42¾ | + 3½ |
| Dynalect | 815,100 | 14⅛ | + 1⅛ |
| Dome Petr | 638,400 | 67⅛ | + 1 |
| Gt Bas Pet | 620,400 | 14 | + ¾ |
| Tubos Mex | 616,600 | 10 | + ¾ |
| Ranger Oil | 572,700 | 40¾ | + 3 |
| Amdahl | 422,000 | 31½ | + 2 |
| Tech Sym | 413,000 | 6 | − 1 |
| Macrod Ind | 379,800 | 5⅝ | + ⅞ |

| MARKET DIARY | Last Week | Prev. Week |
|---|---|---|
| Advances | 498 | 393 |
| Declines | 312 | 385 |
| Total Issues | 946 | 935 |
| New Highs | 116 | 49 |
| New Lows | 7 | 17 |

| VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close) | Last Week | Year To Date |
|---|---|---|
| Total Sales | 34,611,925 | 1,219,571.695 |
| Same Per. 1979 | 39,478,635 | 854,559,645 |

The New York Times
Founded in 1851
ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

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CHARLOTTE CURTIS, Associate Editor
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# What's Fit to Say in a Campaign

Great Moments in the Modern Presidency: First, Richard Nixon insists he is not a crook; now Jimmy Carter insists he is not a meanie. As they say, history repeats itself, first as tragedy, then as farce. Nor is the farce limited to Mr. Carter's exertions. The week began with him making unworthy cracks about Ronald Reagan. It ended with Mr. Reagan forced to explain remarks about Mount St. Helens and the environment that sounded as much like spouting off as any volcano.

What *is* fit to say in this campaign? There are two ready answers. One is, some subjects are truly out of bounds. The second is, what campaign?

●

Jimmy Carter overstepped the bounds Monday when he said that a Reagan victory would mean that "America might be separated, blacks from whites, Jews from Christians, North from South, rural from urban." It takes no sophistication to catch his drift: the other side is anti-black and anti-Semitic.

There is a difference between hard blows and low ones. Let the President denounce Mr. Reagan as a warmonger to his heart's content; let Mr. Reagan denounce him back for jeopardizing the nation's defense. Hot words over issues, while not often attractive, are at least understandable. But implications of racism and anti-Semitism are not, especially not from a man who, in 1976 for example, worried about the "ethnic purity" of neighborhoods.

Still, something needs to be said on the President's behalf. Mr. Reagan did pick Neshoba County, Mississippi, as the first place he went to campaign after his nomination, and it was he who orated there about states' rights. No one old enough to remember what happened in Neshoba County in the summer of 1964 has any trouble figuring out the symbolism implicit in that place and in those words. The murder of civil rights workers James Chaney, Andrew Goodman and Michael Schwerner burned a hole in the nation's conscience. To go there and talk of states' rights implies something grim. Even if unintended, the implication is so obvious that Mr. Reagan should have known better just as a matter of political sense. He made himself fair game for criticism.

The sharpest criticism of both candidates, however, goes well beyond who said what where. We're down to the last three weeks of the campaign yet that is all the two men seem willing to talk about. According to every poll, the most important issue on the voter's mind is inflation. What do the candidates propose to do about it? Mr. Reagan fantasizes an economy in which he will tax less, spend more — at least on arms — and balance the budget. Mr. Carter, caught between ideas that might work and a Congress that won't, defends muddling through. The only trace of cheer is that today he begins a series of 15-minute radio addresses on issues, the first on the economy.

Mr. Reagan seems determined to avoid discussing issues. Why has his staff not put out the dozen position papers once planned? Surely not because the copying machine broke down. The calculation seems to be that the fewer policy targets erected, the less chance of being shot at.

What, then, is the Reagan energy policy? Very little more than these words: "America has an abundance of energy." What does he think about air pollution, in a week of smog that has Los Angeles gasping? He offers a flip, irrelevant remark about the volcano's effusions and suggests that environmental zealots in Washington are stifling economic growth. Mr. Reagan conveys a sense of leadership without saying clearly in which direction he would lead.

●

Mr. Carter, in comparison, offers some sense of direction, but little leadership. He was willing three years ago to put on a sweater, explain the energy crisis and declare the moral equivalent of war. Why is he not willing, now that there is real war in the Persian Gulf, to educate the public to its manifold perils? Presumably, he ought to be jumping at the chance to display responsible leadership, not to mention electability. It is one of the puzzles of the campaign that he has instead been dumping on Ronald Reagan's divisiveness.

What's proper to say in a campaign? Whether the candidates are being sufficiently decent or fastidious is small beer. What counts is whether they are being sufficiently clear about their ability to lead, and where they would have the country go. With only 23 days left, isn't it time to stop berating each other? The public knows whom each is running against. What it needs to know is what they stand for.

# Ma Bell Giving Birth

Machines that communicate can no longer be clearly distinguished from those that compute and calculate, and therein lies a fascinating political problem. Just as I.B.M. and other computer companies are rapidly moving into communications, so the mammoth American Telephone and Telegraph Company is straining to get into the computer and information business. To a degree, that's good for both A.T.&T., which would otherwise be damaged by new competitors, and the nation, which can benefit from its technology.

The trouble is that A.T.&T.'s efficient telephone services are best provided by a monopoly, requiring state and Federal regulation, whereas the computer business is best managed by a free market. So how can A.T.&T. be both bound and free? Only if its protected arm is kept clearly distinct from the competitive arm. Easily said, very hard to achieve.

●

While rivals began challenging its monopoly in the business of voice transmission, A.T.&T.'s expansion into new markets was long kept in check. When it signed a consent decree in 1956 to settle an antitrust suit with the Department of Justice, the company agreed to confine its data-processing activities to the needs of its conventional operations; hence it could not sell exotic computer terminals to private homes or compete for corporate computer and data-processing business.

But now the Federal Communications Commission, sensing the need for change, has lifted its controls and left it to Congress to establish a new order. And while Congress stalls, A.T.&T. is rushing to create a not so tiny "Baby Bell" for computers and information-processing, hoping to give birth before Congress can control the offspring's dimensions.

Unless constrained, Ma & Baby Bell would quickly gain unfair advantages, even over large competitors like I.B.M. They would also move into different businesses, like selling information to the home in competition with newspapers, and into bill-collecting in competition with banks. Competition sounds American, but a competitor armed with the capital and technology of a protected monopoly could easily run rivals off the road.

●

With its huge financing and research powers, an uncontrolled Ma Bell could subsidize Baby Bell and massively undersell competitors in computers and information. It could also give its subsidiary special access to the A.T.&T. system, while treating other companies as hostile aliens.

With a newspaper's bias, we are particularly concerned that A.T.&T. not become a full-fledged information enterprise. Static ads in the Yellow Pages are one thing; up-to-the-minute computer listings of goods and prices would directly challenge other media in many markets. With computers that talk to each other, A.T.&T. would give the nation a valuable new communications system, beneficial to all purveyors of information. But if A.T.&T. were allowed also to own information that moves on the system, it could hardly be trusted to welcome competing traffic. Only if clearly confined to *distributing* information will A.T.&T. have the incentive to service the largest possible number of information peddlers.

Congress has not so far dealt thoughtfully with these questions. The public interest lies in fair competition, in truly free access to any A.T.&T. computer network and in a multitude of information suppliers. The bill prepared by the House Commerce Committee would bar "Baby Bell" from becoming a "mass medium," but not from "data retrieval." It is a fuzzy distinction. And while Congress dawdles, A.T.&T.'s state-by-state experiments with new devices make future regulation ever more difficult.

The nation would benefit from a healthy telecommunications industry. A.T.&T. belongs in that business, but only if it isn't allowed to become a predator.

**Topics**

# Chocolatefinger / Chinagambit

## The Mole in the Mousse

A whole new chapter in espionage seems to have opened in Switzerland. Two men, aged 20 and 19, have been charged in Bern with stealing the secret recipes of some 40 types of Swiss chocolate. They allegedly tried to sell this precious information to China, the Soviet Union, East Germany and Saudi Arabia. There are no details yet on the price, or whether anyone bit, and the pair now faces trial on charges of violating economic espionage laws. In Switzerland, that's virtually a hanging offense.

The incident makes us wonder whether a gastronomic front has now opened in the spy wars. Few commercial secrets are so elaborately safeguarded as the precise formulas for soft drinks and hard drinks, and for condiments and sweets. Imagine the windfall for, say, Albania if it learned how to confound the imperialists by proliferating counterfeit Coke.

If experience is a guide, rival intelligence agencies would eagerly plunge into a new form of status competition. Station chiefs would zero in on the comparative handful of master chefs, in the hope that a three-star performer could be persuaded to defect. A suspicious gloom would pervade great kitchens. No great chef could be sure whether his staff had been penetrated, a dishwasher had been "turned" or a mole had been burrowing in the mousse. There would finally be a true identity of interest between the C.I.A. and its namesake in Hyde Park, N.Y., the Culinary Institute of America.

■

## The Spade in the Hand

International affairs are almost inevitably described in terms of various games. We were talking just the other day about the "self-propelled pawns" in the Persian Gulf war. "Playing the China card" is still heard in the pundits' preserve. But there are times when mere figures of speech are knocked for a goal by the literal application of gamesmanship to diplomacy. Of course, we have just come through the summer ruckus over the boycott of the Olympic Games in Moscow. But anyone who was around an Administration or so ago must remember "Ping-Pong diplomacy," when a Chinese team in effect made the first overture in the normalization of Sino-American relations.

Now comes word from the Netherlands that may signal some more benign diplomatic gamesmanship: the People's Republic of China was admitted to membership in the World Bridge Federation; the team from Taiwan not only staged no walkout but agreed to call itself the Chinese Contract Bridge Association of Taipei and not to use the Taiwan flag or anthem at international bridge meets. That's an opening bid that diplomats, and candidates, might well take to heart.

**Letters**

# A Place for Religious Argument in Public Polic

To the Editor:

Your Oct. 5 editorial "Private Religion, Public Morality" advances the current debate on religion and politics by several crucial steps. "People of faith" do indeed "have every right to speak as citizens, with a citizen's right to be wrong." But there is a missing distinction in your analysis: between the moral consensus of American society ("secular morality") and the tests of right and wrong that religionists and secularists alike draw upon as they argue for this or that social policy.

A moral argument normally consists of putting intellectual assumptions and empirical facts together in a way that points toward a course of action. In a democracy we allow people to differ in all these respects — on assumption, fact and action. Democratic debate should be free to range along this whole spectrum; how else will we ever understand our real differences or identify our possible consensus?

Democratic procedure does not require the conclusion you draw when you say: "If churches insist on measuring public laws by their conformity to religious doctrine, they only drive society toward choosing one doctrine and suppressing all others."

Not so. On the one hand, people of faith lose their integrity if they refuse to measure social policy by perspectives rooted in their faith. On the other, a pluralistic society protects its citizens' rights to disagree with each other's faith assumptions, reading of fact and preferred public actions. Freedom of speech includes the freedom to propose a religious argument for a public policy. But no human argument is immune to criticism — from one's neighbor or one's God.

This notion of democratic debate serves secularist aims as surely as it serves the religious. All people of conscience "measure public laws by their conformity" to *some* standard, some set of values, some philosophy that logically transcends the going consensus at this or that point in society. The secularist case for civil disobedience depends upon such an appeal. As Daniel Maguire has recently written, "Much that is legal is wicked, and if you conflate justice and law, then law can crush you and you have no redress. Slavery, after all, was seen as legal and constitutional in our history. The philosopher who criticizes erroneous or inadequate laws is a major patriot and civil servant."

Let us speak publicly about all our reasons for thinking about or doing public business. Who knows? It might help us understand each other, to know where we really disagree and agree, even to teach each other wisdom from our respective inheritances.

DONALD W. SHRIVER JR.
President, Union Theological Seminary
New York, Oct. 7, 1980

●

## The Impossible Task

To the Editor:

I am sympathetic with the intent of your editorial, but I believe the distinction you make may not be serviceable. Its limitation lies in the fact that none of the parties to this debate deny that the political domain should be guided by principles of public morality rather than by a private religious morality.

Neither the "Moral Majority" in its opposition to homosexual rights nor the Catholic hierarchy in its opposition to abortion is willing to concede that its position reflects only a private religious morality. That may be only to say that one man's public morality is another's
religious dogma. It means th
ability of the distinction depe
clear public recognition. We h
stitution to investigate the m
for traces of private religious p

It is not easy to distinguish
public morality and a private
morality. A political position
identified as religious dogma
is held by a cleric or supported
gious institution. Nor does it s
sible to trace the positions t
Right" has taken on the B-
SALT II and the Panama Can
to any religious principle.

You suggest that a public
is identifiable because it is
rather than religious, ethic
than theological and subject
and change of policy rather t
a dogma of sin and divine re
Such a description exagger
quality of public discourse a
cal debate in this country and
a caricature of religious ethic

Must a public morality be
religious insights to be non-
and open to inquiry and deba
not the insistence that public
be open to proof perhaps dem
of moral values and assume
religious beliefs than each
provide? Is a church's politic
"proper and wise" only whe
cusses ethical issues apart fr
sights of its own traditions an
ing to another's designation of
secular criteria and perspecti

The policy you suggest may
an impossible task of psyc
compartmentalism and plac
fair burden on any sensit
science which happens also
gious. ROBERT
New York, Oc

●

## God Over All

To the Editor:

I was deeply disturbed by
torial, not because it was unfa
cause it raises more problem
solves; it begs clarification.

A church's primary funct
deal in morality, not in ethics
difference is that while the la
ways in a state of flux and c
solved by man-made laws, th
is immutable and binding eve
pluralistic society — even
chooses to disobey.

If the Constitution "b
recognizes no one's God is sov
the United States," it has
brilliantly failed to recognize
Almighty cannot be compar
ized.

He is God over all — or th
God, except as a figment o
imagination; in which case
matters what we do as long a
get away with it.

Sidney Hook is mistaken
claims that democracy is mo
to those who do not believe.
What has one to do with the oth

Democracy is a system whic
ther moral nor immoral, exce
dividuals make it. The distinct
tween religious dogma are so
else, and therein lies the cru
problem.

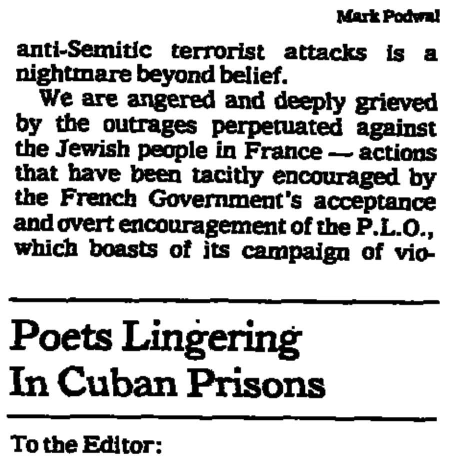
No one religion must b
preference over another in d
ing government policy; but if
ists, it is certainly reasonable t
nize His role.

The question is, how best to d
ALEXANDR
Brookline, Mass., Oc

# Giscard's Obligation to France's Jews

To the Editor:

For a people still suffering from the overwhelming tragedy of the Holocaust to be subjected to the agonies of anti-Semitic terrorist attacks is a nightmare beyond belief.



Mark Podwal

We are angered and deeply grieved by the outrages perpetuated against the Jewish people in France — actions that have been tacitly encouraged by the French Government's acceptance and overt encouragement of the P.L.O., which boasts of its campaign of violence and terrorism against the Jews.

We mourn those whose lives were so senselessly destroyed. Jews the world over are united with those in France in demanding that the Government of Giscard d'Estaing thoroughly probe charges of fascist infestation of its police force and that it conduct an in-depth investigation of the current anti-Jewish violence, particularly the bombing of the Reform Rue Copernic Temple in Paris. Most important, these murderous attacks must be halted and harrassment of the Jewish community in France must cease.

Until these actions are taken, no Jew, anywhere, can feel secure.

FRIEDA S. LEEMON
National President, Pioneer Women
New York, Oct. 8, 1980

## Winter Without Met?

To the Editor:

Passing through the winter without the Metropolitan Opera's live Saturday broadcasts is like developing tennis elbow when you have a passion for tennis. Or better still, it's 10 years of missing holidays and parties because you have to work on those days. It's even worse. The Met has a responsibility to the public and should try to salvage an abbreviated opera season.

SHARON MONAHAN
Long Beach, L.I., Oct. 8, 1980

## Poets Lingering In Cuban Prisons

To the Editor:

Earlier this year, the Cuban Government made a great splash when it announced that all who wanted to leave the country might do so, and thousands of its citizens, including many with criminal records, were allowed to go abroad. Yet Cuba continues to hold two prisoners whose only "crime" has been to write poetry that is politically unpalatable to the Government: Armando Valladares and Angel Cuadra Landrove.

The case of Valladares is particularly shocking. He has been a prisoner for the last 20 years, has been paralyzed as a result of his prison experience, is a chronic asthma sufferer and is now confined to a wheelchair.

Almost a year ago, as a reprisal for the publication in France of a book of his poetry, he was moved to the grim, remote prison of Boniato, deprived of his possessions and all books, including the Bible, and forbidden any correspondence or family visits.

At the same time, his elderly parents and his sister, having received permission to go to the United States, were turned back at the 11th hour and told that they would only be allowed to leave if Valladares wrote a letter to the foreign press denouncing the publication of his poems.

We have reason to believe that in the cases of Valladares and Cuadra the Cuban political police may be settling purely personal accounts and that the full extent of the petty persecutions endured by these prisoners is not known to the highest levels of Government. President Castro recently granted permission for the distinguished Cuban poet, Heberto Padilla, who could no longer be published in Cuba, to move to the United States.

It would add still further to his credit if he were now to release Armando Valladares and Angel Cuadra Landrove and thus put an end to this uncivilized practice of imprisoning writers.

MICHAEL SCAMMELL
PER WASTBERG, PETER ELSTOB
London, Sept. 26, 1980

*The writers are, respectively, Writers-in-Prison Committee chairman, president and secretary of International P.E.N.*

# A Paraguayan Opposition Leader's Plig

To the Editor:

The arrest and detention of Dr. Domingo Laino, vice president of the Radical Liberal Party and an economist and university professor, by Paraguayan authorities [news story Oct. 1] is the latest episode in the long history of official harassment and persecution of this prominent opposition politician.

In September of 1972, at a meeting of students and professors at the Catholic University's Department of Philosophy, Dr. Laino and other participants were beaten by thugs apparently recruited by the Government. Dr. Laino required hospitalization. Three years later, in the spring of 1975, a paramilitary group surrounded the Catholic University's campus at Villarica to prevent Dr. Laino from teaching.

Warned in time, he was able to escape, but given the threat to his physical safety, the university was forced to replace him with another professor.

During a visit to the United States in 1978, Dr. Laino boldly denounced the repressive tactics used by the Paraguayan Government and publicly called for a curb on U.S. aid to the Stroessner regime. Shortly after his
return to Paraguay, he was sto
his car by plain-clothes police
an Asuncion street and ab
While in detention, Dr. Lai
handcuffed, forced to remain
ing, facing a wall, for 60 hou
often threatened. After 23 days,
given his liberty but not exonera

His next brush with Paragua
thorities came on Sept. 15, 197
he was once again arrested. Th
his "crime" was making stat
offensive to the Paraguayan Pr
while on a visit to Brazil. He w
incommunicado for a number o
and denied the right to couns
Sept. 20, he was transferred and
fined" to the town of Mbuyapey
180 kilometers from Asuncion,
he was held for nearly three mon

The history of Dr. Laino's trea
at the hands of Paraguayan a
ties is a prime example of how
tion party leaders and groups a
ject to surveillance, harassme
timidation, physical punishme
deprivation of minimal lib
through the arbitrary exercise of
utive power. In spite of the
quences, Dr. Laino and other le
have courageously remained t
the human-rights and demo
principles guaranteed in the
guayan Constitution, and in int
tional human-rights law, whic
grettably, are all too often igno
Paraguay. ALEJANDRO G
Project Director / Latin Am
International League for Human
New York, Oct. 2

*The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.*

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هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

*WASHINGTON*

# arter's Trump Cards

By James Reston

NGTON, Oct. 11 — There is
se diplomatic and military
iver the crisis in the Middle
st of it undercover and some
ring President Carter's cam-
spects. How he handles this
t few weeks could decide the
of the Presidential election.
ell aware of the advantages
ce. He can act and his oppo-
merely react, particularly in
f foreign affairs, where Rea-
lnerable. And Carter is act-
as sent four Air Force air-
ning and control planes with
nd support to defend Saudi
e knows that they cannot de-
audi oil fields, and that if the
ed more help, he may be
call on the aircraft carriers
er and Midway, now in the
Sea. He may even have to
fighters to Saudi Arabia, if
and requested — an option
r consideration.
re certain risks in this. He has
n to defend the Persian Gulf
tside" interference without
ough power to do so if the
ion should intervene in the
this is unlikely. And he has
st enough planes and ships
Mediterranean and elsewhere
on within striking distance of
g to remind both Iraq and Iran
nited States is determined to
war from shutting off the flow
e rest of the world.
portant to recognize what is
g here, while Carter and Rea-
usy denouncing one another.
d States is backing into mili-
mitments without any clear
ding of what is happening on
of the American people or
Congress, which is preoccu-
its own election problems.
President is acting within
and responsibilities as Com-
n Chief; and while his mili-
sions involve a gamble, the
are that they will keep the
getting out of hand and
his immediate objective of
he oil flowing from the Mid-
This would clearly give him
tage over Reagan in the final
weeks of the campaign.
diplomatic front, outside
e also working in Mr. Car-
r. Iran has decided to appeal
ited Nations against the inva-
ts country by the military
Iraq. It has a good case. It is
n of open aggression in defi-
e principles of the U.N.
ces the prospect of a war of
It is surrounded by its ene-
is, relying on armed forces
by the U.S. and is in need of
ts and credit from a world that has opposed and continues to oppose its capture of the American hostages. Accordingly, Iran cannot hope to cite the principles of the United Nations in its struggle with Iraq when it is defying those principles by continuing to hold the hostages. This will be made clear to Iran's envoy, Dr. Ali Shams Ardekani, by most of the major nations of the world.

Carter is handling this diplomatic problem at the U.N. and also the military problem very cautiously. He is leaving it to the allies to persuade the Teheran Government that the United Nations is willing to help Iran in its defense against Iraq's invasion. He is basing his policy on the U.N. Charter, but making clear that the principles of the charter require the liberation of the hostages as well as the defense of Iran against invasion. (There is no evidence so far that the spokesman for Iran at the United Nations understands this American policy. He has even suggested that Carter has not only tried to sabotage the Iranian revolution, but is somehow behind the Iraq invasion of Iran.)

The United States wants nothing from Iran except the release of the hostages. Washington's interest in Iran is that country's unity and independence. If it is defeated by Iraq, which is getting its arms from Moscow, or dismembered in the struggle, nobody will gain but the Soviet Union, whose growing influence in the Persian Gulf is precisely what Washington is determined to oppose.

Already, Moscow has made considerable progress during this war. It has achieved a treaty of "friendship" with Syria. It has provided military aid to Iraq, and even offered help to Iran, which has been rejected, but Moscow is still benefiting from the chaos in the area and the increasing isolation of Israel.

All this is likely to dominate the news until the elections on Nov. 4, which is also the anniversary of the taking of the hostages. While Governor Reagan is concentrating on winning electoral votes in the Middle West, President Carter will be presiding over the crisis in the Middle East.

That is the great advantage of the Presidency in an election. If Mr. Carter manages to contain the war by vague threats of intervention, by moving his ships and planes around the area, or if Iran is finally convinced that it cannot get the support of the United Nations in its war without releasing the hostages, he will clearly have a great advantage over Reagan in the closing days of the campaign.

Accordingly it might be a good idea to suspend judgment about who is going to win this election. It could be decided, as it has been before, not by the arguments at home but by events beyond anybody's control overseas.

*IN THE NATION*

# I Were Running . . .

By Tom Wicker

RANCISCO — With three
t in this strung-out Presiden-
aign, here's some unsolicited
interested advice for the
rty candidates (not my ad-
e, but a distillation of conver-
ith numerous election buffs):
*esident Carter:*
s genuine, that decision to cut
ough stuff was a good one —
he should keep emphasizing
equences of Ronald Reagan's
tent to renounce SALT II. But
l-takers who've been report-
t "negative campaigning"
backfire anymore (because
ic is supposed to be willing
tergate to believe the worst)
have counted on the same
higher expectations of Presi-
n of other candidates.
s no great sympathy here for
gan, who's invited many of the
harges, but the low road just
uit this President's "image"
political problems. It contra-
public's long-held notion of
Carter as a nice guy, honest
ent, doing his best in a job
too big for him or for anyone

s, when all is said and done,
ter's need is to bring together
d motivate the historic (post-
mocratic Party. That's hard
for a President who's spent
rs acting mostly like an Eisen-
epublican, and it's foolish to
d the problem with an alley-
paign. Most of the Democrats
undecided or tending to John
n *want some reason to vote for*
*ident* — preferably a plausible
ion of his vision and intentions
ond term — not just reinforce-
their inherent suspicion of Mr.

ly, Jews are one of the most
ted of the usually Democratic
blocs — a problem not helped
Democratic primary defeat of
Richard Stone of Florida.
andidacy might have helped
rter by pulling a big Jewish
in that critical state. One
perhaps too risky for the late
f a campaign — to recapture
confidence might be an an-
nent that Zbigniew Brzezinski
ided to return to academic life
ar.
rly or not, Mr. Brzezinski per-
to many voters — not all Jew-
e threat that, once re-elected,
rter aims to "get tough" with
forcing a Middle East settle-
at might include a Palestinian
o thoughtful students of world
he also represents a *damaging*
in the Administration's for-
licy councils and authority.

Announcing the departure of a faithful servant just before an election would, of course, be rather brutally calculating on Mr. Carter's part; if he judges it would be too much so, he might at least make clear that in a second term the national security adviser would be reined in as a foreign policy spokesman, with his role clearly subordinated to that of the Secretary of State. Either step could encourage Democrats to swallow their distaste for Mr. Carter; and what does he have to lose save Mr. Brzezinski?

●*To Ronald Reagan:*

In any Presidential campaign, a candidate who won his nomination by appealing to left or right is sensible to slip toward the center, which Mr. Reagan has been doing. But that's not the same as "sitting on a lead," which the Republican challenger also appears to be attempting, and which any football player could tell him is a dangerous tactic.

Specifically, Mr. Reagan has worked himself onto the wrong side in his refusal to enter a one-on-one debate with Mr. Carter — not that he's under any obligation to do so, or that the public is likely to be much enlightened on the issues in such a shootout. But Mr. Reagan is now being seen as the one ducking debate, for his own tactical reasons, and that's taking a lot of heat off Mr. Carter — the earlier culprit.

Based on their performances so far, moreover, Mr. Reagan actually *might* have more to gain from a debate than the President. In all the Republican candidate forums last spring, and in his televised encounter with Mr. Anderson, Mr. Reagan proved relaxed, amiable and humorous — qualities with which Mr. Carter is not widely credited and which come across well on the "cool" medium of television (in contrast, for example, to John Anderson's intensity).

Mr. Carter has been running a shrill, attacker's campaign. No matter what he says now, he probably would take that approach in a televised confrontation; and Mr. Reagan's laid-back manner might well be in effective contrast for the home audience.

Both sides in this campaign are well aware, moreover, that the Republican candidate's greatest problem is the public's fear — aided and abetted by Mr. Carter — that he would lead the nation into war. On the other hand, Mr. Reagan's skill on television, deriving from his acting experience and his relaxed personality, has always been his greatest asset. Why not rely on it as the best instrument with which to show in face-to-face confrontation that he is not the "mad bomber" Mr. Carter likes to portray?

Satty

# Good Buy, Columbus

By James Oliver Robertson

STORRS, Conn. — Why do we still celebrate Columbus Day — in any fashion?

In those wonderful, far-off, simpler, straighter days of The Past that most of us believe actually existed, everyone knew why there was a Columbus Day. It was a day on which Americans remembered a real event — "in fourteen hundred ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue" — and celebrated what they knew was the real meaning of that event: the discovery of a New World which is America.

Today, many of us are not so sure. Maybe Columbus didn't discover America. There are other candidates — maybe it was the Vikings, or Leif Erikson. Yet we insist that the New World was discovered by Columbus. And the New World of our mythology, the New World that provides an essential logic for our understanding and explanation of ourselves and our national life, *was* discovered by Columbus. The effect of the myth on us is that we do not want to know the contrary evidence — indeed, we generally refuse to accept it as evidence — and no matter how effectively debunked the myth of Columbus and his discovery may be, we continue to celebrate the myth.

On the other hand, America wasn't discovered at all. It was here. And it had been populated, explored, occupied, and *known* by human beings — native Americans — for thousands of years before Columbus. Why do we still insist that there is some reality — for us — in the myth of his discovery?

Perhaps because it was a formidable combination of visions and images, hardware, ideals, and desires that first appeared on the horizon of the Americas with those three little ships in the autumn of 1492. The elements in the mythology of the New World are, when looked at separately, a chaotic jumble of visions and images, ideals, metaphors. Their repeated association with one another, in endless tellings and retellings over the hundreds of years since Columbus, have given them the active, imperative affect of being logically connected with each other in reasonable, necessary ways.

Through our stories, histories, novels, poems, dramas, and all the other ways we have of learning, we *know* the New World was fresh, innocent, wild, and empty, in contrast to the decadent, sinful, teeming civilizations of the Old World. The New World is Paradise regained, and refurbished; it is Utopia, El Dorado, Atlantis, Eden. The Old World by contrast is Paradise lost, the Tower of Babel, and the fleshpots of Rome. The New World invites the faith and culture of the Old, and yet fiercely clings to its barbarous ways, its heathen beliefs, and its savage innocence. The New World is populated, traveled, and inhabited, yet it invites discovery, exploration, and migration, because it is untrammeled, available, and rich.

The magic of such myths, the force that holds people to belief and drives them to act, comes from all the contradictory images: puny little people on tiny ships making their way by uncharted routes across vast and furious oceans to continents never before dreamt of; strange peoples and fabled cities; great forests, sparkling mountains, rich prairies that invite *and* defy the efforts of people from the Old World *to* find them, understand them, and conquer them. The myth is an imperial vision of paradise, of the kingdom of heaven upon earth and made earthly. It gives permission to break the chains of the past and to seek something new, something better. In the New World, there was, and is, and will be, more opportunity for better ends.

Thus, in reality, Columbus discovered a new world of the mind. Leif Erikson didn't. By that discovery, and the swift growth of the myth called the New World, a world was created in which the human mind did not need to be limited by the barriers of geography, a world in which all human knowledge, all human pasts, and the memories of all human experience and inventiveness could be put together and be available to any human being. Such a world was as new to Europeans as it was to Incas or Aztecs or Africans or Chinese.

The barriers between human groups were not only geographical, however, and the potentialities of such a new world would be realized only by the destruction of myriads of old worlds — safe, human, predictable worlds found and destroyed by the Europeans and their descendants. It was Europeans who created the vision of the New World we have inherited, and it was their vision that would gradually and painfully be imposed on the natives of the Western Hemisphere — as it has been and is still being, equally gradually and equally painfully, imposed upon the rest of the human world.

The myth of the New World is a glittering vision still. It is part of the American world because we believe America *to be* the New World. The grandeur and the potentialities of the myth of the New World are still obvious to Americans. However blinding the vision it presented and presents, it drew millions of humans from Europe, from Africa, and from Asia, who with Columbus (as he said in his report to Ferdinand and Isabella) "stood out to sea, half an hour before sunrise . . ." and who are now Americans.

Is it so strange, then, that we continue to celebrate Columbus Day?

*James Oliver Robertson, professor of history at the University of Connecticut, is author of the forthcoming book "American Myth, American Reality."*

# Soldier's Home

By Gregory D. Foster

ARLINGTON, Va. — More than five years have gone by since the Vietnam War ended, but a state of mind that accompanied it still remains with us: the fundamental ambivalence of most Americans toward that conflict.

Together with our inner irresolution, important public issues also remain unresolved: Should those who served — and even those who refused to serve — be loved or hated, recognized or ignored?

Americans have a peculiar compulsion to single out for praise (or vilification) those who have been neglected because of societal apathy, convenience, or repugnance. Typically, we wait until it is too late, until neglect has festered and turned gangrenous, only to overreact and, with great remorse and self-loathing, deify those who have raised the loudest voices of indignation — not necessarily those who most contributed or suffered. By so doing, we create a burden of conscience.

Today, there has arisen a hue and cry from an increasingly vocal constituency, consisting largely of Vietnam veterans, that they have suffered irreparable psychological wounds, caused as much by societal neglect as by the war itself. They reason further that society should atone for this neglect with some visible manifestation of praise and support. Still others have suggested similar treatment for those who, out of moral commitment, refused to go to Vietnam.

Two dangers suggest themselves. The first is that the views reflected, diverse and penetrating, may be construed as representative of the whole; they are not. The second is of far greater potential significance: that out of ignorance, unconstrained zeal, or contrition, the average citizen will latch bulldog-like onto the arguments without grasping the deeper underlying meaning. We must recognize that the deeper problem is the virtual ignominy into which the United States military has fallen.

What the "average" Vietnam veteran needs and wants is neither maudlin sympathy nor sanctimonious moralizing about his neglect and his damaged psyche.

The vast majority of those who served viewed the experience as merely a tasteless job that had to be performed, and within limits they recognized the dangers. Having finished the job, they remained silent, changed uniforms, and moved on to other careers, neither seeking nor receiving kudos for their efforts. There was no psychological devastation, no maladjustment, and no sleepless nights over the cosmic moral consequences of the war. For this "silent majority" there was none of that. It was a job — done and relegated to the dustbin of memories.

To have expected otherwise would have been naïve. Even to his family, the G.I. customarily has been little understood, only somewhat appreciated, and almost always without open praise. Furthermore, for him to expect open praise and adulation would be to overlook the intrinsic value of combat.

No, war is not to be sought, nor to be glorified. It is filthy business, but in its filthiness it opens to critical inspection the very best and the very worst in man, it defines a scenario of such devastation and misery that those who have experienced it will seek to avoid repeating it, and it creates a camaraderie that only those who have shared danger and the fear of death can know. Therein lies war's intrinsic value. To expect more is to expect too much.

Therefore, we should seek to create neither heroes nor anti-heroes from our Vietnam experience. Indeed, the Vietnam veteran is due a large measure of respect, dignity, and acceptance, but certainly no more — nor less — than other veterans before and since. Let us recognize that we already have failed in that regard, let us learn what is to be learned, and then move on. For we have at hand a more critical problem that both transcends our treatment of the Vietnam veteran and lies at the root of that situation.

So long as we as a nation expect the ranks of our military to be filled by volunteers, yet through our neglect make them feel obscure, insignificant, and generally unwanted, then we shall have only ourselves to blame if war again confronts us and we find that we cannot depend upon our military services. We would do well to bear in mind a distant refrain: "When with pleasure you are viewing/Any work a man is doing,/And you like him or you love him,/Tell him now . . ./If you feel that praise is due him,/Now's the time to tell it to him,/ 'Cause a man can't read his tombstone,/When he's dead."

*Gregory D. Foster, a 1969 graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point and a former company commander in Vietnam who held the rank of captain, is a national-security analyst for a consulting firm.*

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# Arts & Leisure

## Salvador Dali: His Life Grows Surreal

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

PORT LLIGAT, Spain

In happier days, Salvador Dali was fond of joking that the only difference between himself and madmen was that he wasn't crazy. An unabashed exhibitionist, the great draftsman of Surrealism regularly reinvented himself for eager audiences, cheerfully dimissing them as a collection of cretins. Whatever one might think of his painting, Salvador Dali was a highly profitable, one-man, nonstop happening.

Now, old age, infirmity and the long, darkening shadow of financial mismanagement seem to be bringing the Salvador Dali show to a pathetic, sordid end. For four months, the 76-year-old extrovert has been enclosed in his whitewashed, multitiered mansion in the tiny Spanish resort village of Port Lligat on the Costa Brava; only a few people, including doctors, psychiatrists, the artist's 87-year-old wife and his controversial moneyman, Enrique Sabater, are permitted in to see him.

Ironically, Dali's infirmity and seclusion have come at a moment when his international renown, though not necessarily critical esteem, has revived significantly. A lavish retrospective — 168 paintings, 219 drawings, 38 objects and 2,000 documents — which opened last December at the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris drew 1.2 million visitors during its four-month run. Streamlined, the exhibit moved to the Tate Gallery in London, where another 250,000 saw it.

In addition, the Teatro Museo Dali in Figueres has just recorded its millionth visitor. The museum, which opened in 1974, is a shabby affair, more a Dali happening than an exhibition of any major works, but it is a big tourist attraction for some of the millions of foreigners who annually cross the nearby French border to descend upon the Costa Brava. Told once how bad the museum was, Dali said, "I know. That's why people come. They hate to go to museums. But they love to come to Dali-land."

The news of these triumphs has reached the recluse of Port Lligat, and appears to have picked up his spirits. Dali, the ailing alchemist, has sent out word of an imminent transformation, a glorious triumph over sickness and the specter of death. Rebutting rumors that he is too ill to paint, he says he will unveil a major new work later this month.

But, meanwhile, the mysterious goings-on at Port Lligat are evocative of a film by the painter's early collaborator in Surrealism, Luis Buñuel.

On the night of July 17, Joan Obiols, a 61-year-old Barcelona psychiatrist, suffered a massive heart attack inside the Dali villa after completing his weekly consultation with the artist. He had been sitting talking quietly with the maestro's Russian-born wife, Helena Diakonoff, better known as Gala. "They called me immediately," recounted Antonio Pitxot, an affable painter and a friend of Dali who lives 10 minutes away down the Mediterranean coast. "You can imagine what a surreal scene it was, dragging the half-dead body of the psychiatrist through Dali's house, which is the most surreal setting itself, with all those stuffed animals. Gala was screaming, but Dali was in another part of the house and didn't know that Obiols died."

The psychiatrist expired at the feet of an erect, stuffed white bear with gleaming fangs that guards the entry to the mansion. A few days later, another Catalan psychiatrist, Ramon Vidal Teixidor, was summoned to Port Lligat to treat its illustrious patient; the doctor broke his leg.

What ails Salvador Dali himself? The question has seized Spanish journalists and *paparazzi* since April, when Gala and Dali, pale and weak, returned from their annual winter stay at the St. Regis Hotel in New York, and checked in at the plush Incosol clinic in Marbella on the Costa del Sol. A month later, Dali was in another clinic in Barcelona. Dr. Antonio Puigvert, who last treated the painter, said that, suffering from flu and overwork, Dali had been given antibiotics in Marbella, but had self-administered others, which had plunged him into a period of mental confusion.

"I sent him a psychiatrist," said the jolly Dr. Puigvert in a long telephone conversation, adding, with a macabre chuckle, "but the psychiatrist died." The doctor said that he had told Dali to receive no one until he was better. "Dali is very coquettish," confided Dr. Puigvert. "He shouldn't see people until he is better looking." Will Dali paint again? "Possibly," answered the doctor, who related that for a decade the artist has had a slow-developing case of arteriosclerosis.

As medical ethics do not seem to apply where Salvador Dali is concerned, the mass-circulation weekly Interviu, which specializes in nudes, gossip and gore, published a confidential report by Dr. Manuel Subirana, a Barcelona neurologist who investigated Dali's condition in May at Gala's urging. The doctor has said privately that the published report was stolen from his car, but he confirms its accuracy. It states that Dali complained of a trembling in his right hand and arm, and had difficulty in walking and swallowing. After "an intense anti-depressive treatment," Dr. Subirana observed that Dali's condition improved and the trembling diminished. Interviu concluded that the artist was suffering from Parkinson's disease — an assertion nowhere to be found in the neurologist's document. Rather, the doctor mentions "a depressive state of the melancholic variety" and suggests that Dali is something of a hypochrondriac. This is perhaps not surprising for the inventor of the opaque "paranoic-critical" method of painting, who lately has insisted that his chauffeur taste his food before he will touch it. The sad, aging magician of Port Lligat evidently fears that someone might be trying to poison him.

Dali's strange, hermetic silence has persuaded many of his old friends that he is being held a virtual prisoner by the domineering Gala and the nouveau riche Mr. Sabater, who is portrayed as having taken advantage of the painter under the guise of representing his interests. Neither Mr. Sabater nor Gala is exactly beloved in the artist's native Catalonia.

Refused entry at Port Lligat, Dali's friends have begun bombarding Barcelona newspapers with letters and articles laced with sadness, wicked innuendo and indignation. Jaume Miravitlles, a writer who grew up with Dali, wrote "an open letter to Gala Dali" which was published in Barcelona's staid La Vanguardia after a maid at Port Lligat had told him to "call back in a month." "Gala: Salvador Dali isn't just anybody, and neither is Jaume Miravitlles," wrote the incensed Miravitlles, who left no doubt that he believed Gala to be profoundly interested in the monetary side of her husband's work. "You should know, Gala, that several news agencies, two of them international, have asked me to write Dali's obituary. So far, I have resisted." Miravitlles added: "Are you so sure I shouldn't see him?"

Joining the accusatory chorus, Ana Maria Dali, the painter's long-estranged sister, proclaimed her "anguish over the isolation in which they are keeping him." "I believe that my brother has finally realized the systematic way he is being manipulated," declared the elderly Ana Maria, who has not seen her brother in years. "Even his family and his most intimate friends cannot see him. This will be fatal, for his health and for his spirit."

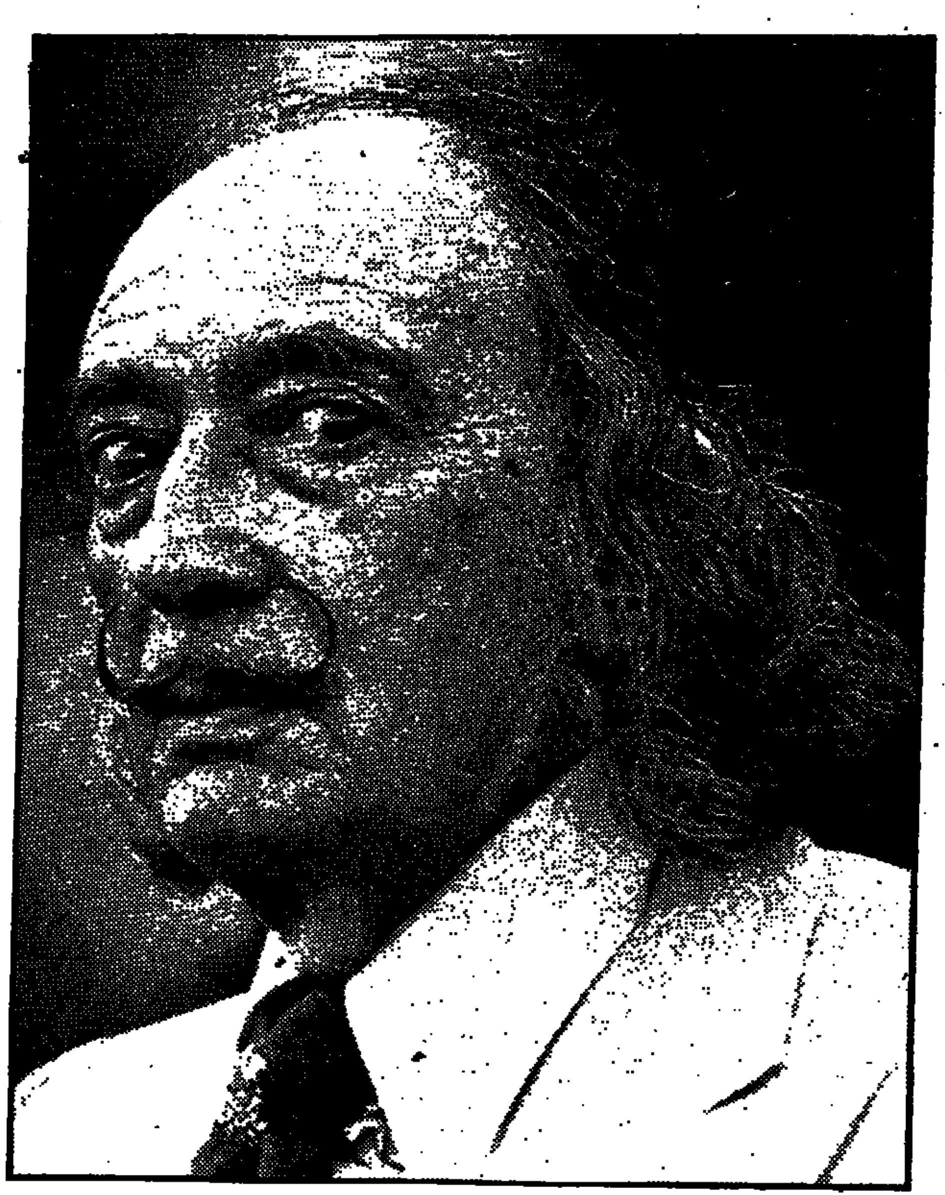
One man who does know Dali well is Josep Pla, an 82-year-old historian, essayist and grand old man of Catalan letters. "He has become paranoid," cackled Mr. Pla, sipping a neat whisky in his cavernous farmhouse at 4 in the afternoon. "He has no idea of what money is. Tell the world that!" he chortled, waggling a finger at a visitor. "Dali has no idea of what a peseta is. Gala does."

'Ironically, Dali's international renown, though not critical esteem, has revived significantly.'

Mr. Pla, too, seems to have a certain sense of money. At Mr. Sabater's suggestion, he produced an ornate, extremely expensive limited edition book of his text and Dali's prints, which is apparently a big success with Japanese millionaires. Its frontispiece is a metal sculptured head of Gala. Asked his opinion of Mr. Sabater, the stooped author squinted and in no uncertain terms questioned his rectitude. Then he took a swift gulp of whisky.

Stung by the barrage of accusations, Gala struck back. "Dali is an indestructible rock," she proclaimed. "Few people, apart from myself, have been able to rise to his heights. His sensitivity and esthetic sense made him a perfect being." She lashed out at "viperous tongues" who "throw in our face the accusation that we are avaricious millionaires," and, in a letter published in La Vanguardia, also denied reports that the Dalis were in financial difficulties. "All the information that has appeared about our economic situation is completely unreal and false, including things that have been said by people who call themselves 'friends of the painter' who have not seen him for a long time," she wrote tartly. "We know very well how to administer a patrimony earned during many years of effort."

Gala has played a central role in Dali's life, and in his private mythology. The two met in 1929 in Paris, when she was married to the French poet Paul Eluard. That summer, the Eluards visited Dali on the Costa Brava, and the poet returned to Paris alone. Since then, Dali has fervently eulogized his wife, calling her at times Beatrice to his Dante; in a celebrated discourse at the Sorbonne in 1955, Dali praised Gala "for probably having saved me from becoming an authentic madman."



J.A. Pavlovsky/Sygma

Salvador Dali prior to his recent ill health.

These days, though, Gala is not in much better shape than her husband. She has her moments of lucid toughness, but the years are catching up with her, too. "The servants talk about it all the time," said one neighbor. "She keeps one trunk full of dollars, another of francs, another of pesetas. Sometimes she can't find the dollars. And so on. It's chaotic."

The stabilizing factor in this unsettled human equation should be Enrique Sabater Bonany, the artist's 46-year-old private secretary. A native of the Costa Brava, Mr. Sabater worked as a semi-professional football player, chauffeur, travel agent and salesman for a real estate development before encountering Dali in yet another capacity — as a photographer and part-time reporter for a Gerona newspaper, Los Sitios. One photograph Mr. Sabater snapped of Dali — with a fly perched on his nose — delighted the artist.

From this improbable beginning, Mr. Sabater has in a space of eight years become the sole agent for commercializing Dali's work, and a millionaire many times over. He maintains two mansions and a yacht on the broad bay at Llafranch, an hour's drive from Dali's house; one residence is equipped with closed-circuit television, a year-round climatized swimming pool, a lobster pond and other gadgetry.

The tall, balding secretary, who has been known to pack a pistol, drives a Daimler and a Volvo; both bear license plates from Monaco, where Mr. Sabater and Dali have lately maintained official residence for tax purposes. This summer, while Dali was sunk in melancholy at Port Lligat, Mr. Sabater was throwing uninhibited parties at his mansion, featuring Arab oil sheikhs and show business personalities.

Mr. Sabater has been accused of many things, but knowledge of art is not one of them. "I once mentioned Braque to him," said an acquaintance, "and it drew a blank stare." Even so, the ex-soccer player has proved himself a clever businessman. Never paid a salary by Dali, Mr. Sabater was obliged to make his own arrangements. At first, he took a certain percentage from sales of Dali's paintings, jewelry and reproductions, according to reliable informants faliliar with his business style, and soon he was setting up companies in his own name.

A panoply of corporations, owned or partly owned by Mr. Sabater and his wife, now controls most of the Dali market. One is registered in faraway Curaçao, and, as one lawyer involved in this operation delicately related, it rests upon "a thorough knowledge of the international tax treaties between the United States and the Netherlands Antilles on the one hand, and the Netherlands Antilles and Spain on the other hand." Such arrangements have begun to intrigue Spanish tax authorities, and according to one highly placed official in Madrid, an investigation of Mr. Sabater's finances has been under way for months.

Mr. Sabater has given a big push to the sale of easily marketable items like gold jewelry and sculptured renderings of Dali originals, and his few defenders point out that over the years he has been solicitous of the elderly Dali couple as they have elegantly traveled bewteen Paris, New York and Port Lligat. "He's probably a little tired of the nursemaid end of it," said one American who knows the trio well, "and they're a little sick of him. But no one else wants to do that job — and they chose him."

But the private secretary's handling of the Surrealist's financial and personal matters has deeply upset A. Reynolds Morse, a Cleveland industrialist who has one of the finest Dali collections and who has known the painter for years. This spring Mr. Morse traveled to Port Lligat and was instrumental in getting Dali medical care in Barcelona. Later, he wrote to a colleague about an informal group which he named Friends to Save Dali. "We proved pretty well," wrote Mr. Morse, "that under Gala's untender care" and Mr. Sabater's methods "Dali has been reduced to a shell of his former self."

Mr. Morse asserted that Mr. Sabater's income had far outstripped the artist's own, and questioned his ability to manage the couple's financial affairs. He also said Mr. Sabater was "way over his depth," particularly in the advice he had given Dali on his tax situation. The Cleveland businessman, who has donated his collection to establish a Dali study center in St. Petersburg, Fla., said he had "laid the groundwork for a plan to protect Dali." "His whole world has simply collapsed around him under Sabater," wrote Mr. Morse of "this essentially tragic case."

In Port Lligat, a gossipy place where word travels fast, there is talk of a cooling of relations between Mr. Sabater and Dali. One relative of the painter who saw him recently said Dali lamented his association with Mr. Sabater as "the biggest mistake I ever made in my life." Gala is said to have leaped to Mr. Sabater's defense in these matters, arguing that an open break with the all-powerful secretary would leave the aging couple in far more uncertain straits. Even so, she urgently telephoned the manager of the Hotel Meurice in Paris, a favorite of Dali's, and told him that a package of paintings left in safe-keeping at the hotel should by no means be entrusted to Mr. Sabater.

Unlike Picasso, whose tremendous production guaranteed him a Midas-like income, Dali in his best days turned out only one meticulous oil in a summer at Port Lligat. In his lifetime, he has produced perhaps one thousand major canvases. Now old and enfeebled, he is in no position to cut off Mr. Sabater and, in a burst of creativity, enrich himself anew. Once pilloried by the Surrealist poet André Breton as "avida dollars," Dali was never shy about what he proclaimed to be his "pure, vertical, mystical, gothic love of cash." But today his financial life is clearly in disarray. "I never know if I'm rich or poor," he declared once. "My wife handles all the accounts."

Mr. Sabater firmly rejects suggestions that there has been anything improper about his relationship with Dali, whom he calls "a friend and a collaborator." In an interview, the polite, soft-spoken Mr. Sabater acknowledged that he had become the artist's exclusive agent throughout the world, but asserted that his own interests in real estate, on the Costa Brava and elsewhere, had become financially far more important than peddling Dali's works. "You know, in this country, envy is a very important thing," he said, arguing that attacks upon him in the Spanish press were inspired by this national vice.

Mr. Sabater singled out one Barcelona-based journalist, Alfons Quinta of the liberal Madrid daily El Pais, as "a communist who thinks I'm a fascist, when in fact I am apolitical."

The Dali situation has begun to attract official attention. Catalonia's new home-rule authority, the Generalitat, has designated a commission to investigate Dali's predicament and to establish where his paintings are. Very few are in Spain. Jordi Pujol, the Generalitat president, made a fruitless attempt to visit the painter in Port Lligat; he was rebuffed, like many others, but given a small drawing said to have been done by Dali himself. It shows a pillar on which, in Catalan, are inscribed lines from the poet Joan Salvat-Papasseit: "I will never return except with a flourished sword." The drawing, curiously, bears two Dali signatures: one is firm, while the other clearly was penned by someone with a shaking hand.

The Culture Ministry in Madrid, meanwhile, has been discussing the possibility of holding a major Dali retrospective in the capital later this year or early in 1981. One contentious question is the existence — or non-existence — of a so-called "Gala collecti previously unknown Dali can which one inspired Spanish news account claimed was alone wo million dollars. Some Dali exper lieve that the collection is ficti and their doubts were hardly assu when Mr. Sabater put forward a 67 little-known paintings that mi included in the Madrid Dali show.

Now Dali has promised to st comeback in Dali-land. "I am st to paint, and it is coming out well," Dali informed this reporte brief telephone conversation. "Th going to be a big new Dali coming this. On Oct. 15 I will be in the mu in Figueres. I announce this to Th York Times. You can tell the worl Dali will be there. I am not suppo talk on the telephone, my doctors told me not to, because of this th the nerves. But I am making an e tion for you."

'For a decade the artist has had arteriosclerosis.'

There is no doubt that the impe sober voice at the end of the lin that of Dali — the conversation w ranged by Antonio Pitxot, the pa visibly excited as he put throug maestro — but the circumstance rounding Dali's return to the c are, to say the least, peculiar. Mr. ot, who said he visits Dali every related that the old man is workin large oil entitled "Caball Gal," or Gay Horse" in Catalan, which sh grotesque reclining figure belo tranquil, silver sky, punctuated v lone moon.

But in the past, Dali has neve barked on a major oil without the of Isidor Bea, a set designer who him sketch background datails. time, Mr. Bea has not been summ to Port Lligat from Barcelona. over, one of Dali's doctors, the ne gist Dr. Subirana, was at his last not allowed to see his patient, th Gala asked him to affirm that he well and painting. Dr. Subiran fused.

What is going on at Port Lligat one really knows.

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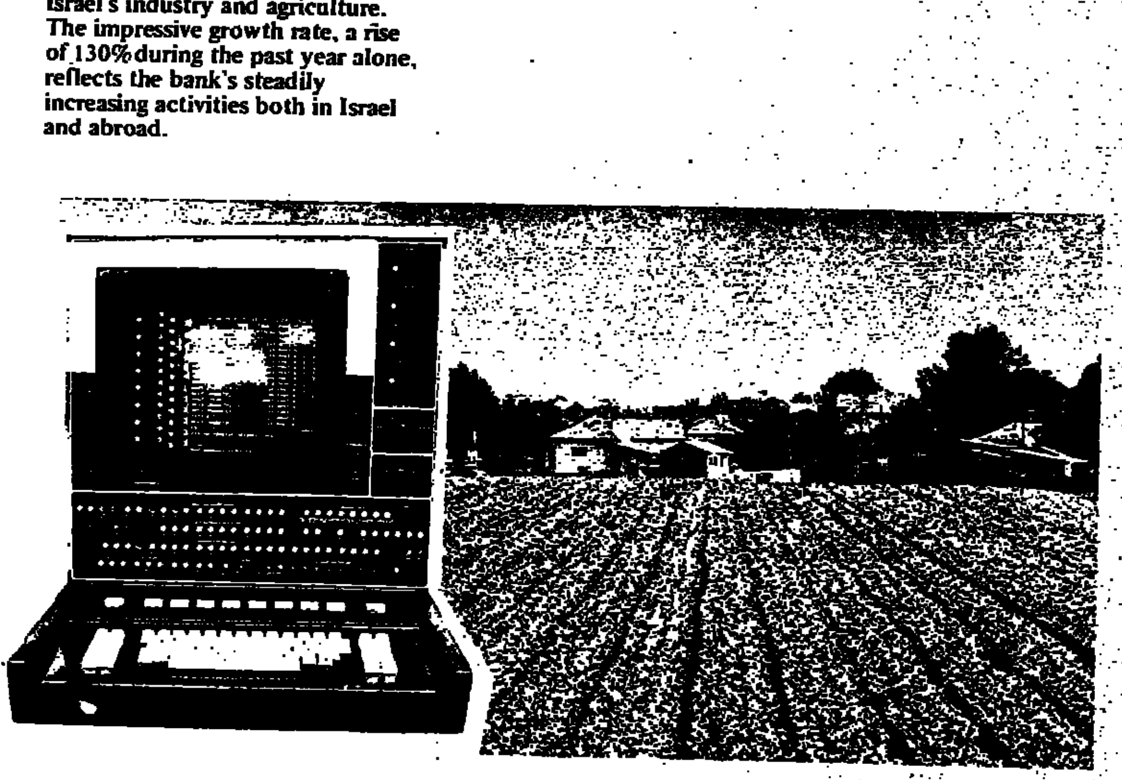

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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# Poets of violence

CINEMA/David George

UISE of artistic freedom, William Friedkin and chrader have shown es poets of violence and reading in the language of iedkin's Cruising and 's American Gigolo have even the most explicit sex films in presenting ho are intellectually void hetically empty. Their s are mere pasteboard balls to be toppled at the will. Even their hero- sts are ugly, peripheral hose strongest emotions be a slight aversion to the ce.

g is a truly sordid ex- and not because it is sado-masochistic gay-bar d a killer who preys on als. The movie is sordid ecause the grisly killings, lated S-M couplings and sque characters all exist anipulate the audience.

g heterosexual cop, Steve Pacino), has been assign- ersonate a homosexual in rap a multiple murderer. moves uncertainly into underworld he finds it a g place. Friedkin, who e *French Connection* and *cist*, could have used his to dramatize that world. e turns Burns into a near- *observer — a voyeur —* s *incapable of* understan- t is going on around him. of muscle men, all wear- leather and brass-studded is, stand around, dance, alize each other and make love while Friedkin's camera moves back and forth without ever capturing the potential reality of such situations. The bar scenes are so obviously posed that we feel we are watching a strange fashion show of shaved heads and waxed moustaches. The random sex acts are meaningless and lurid, implying that Friedkin's characters simply have bodies, not minds or feelings.

The story is as confused as Friedkin's apparent understanding of this small part of the gay world. Unlike Gerald Walker's novel, on which the film was based, the film is neither schematically logical nor psychologically sound. The killer (Richard Cox) is a homosexual who is part of the gay-bar scene, and we have no idea why he hates other gays. The only clue to his behaviour is a long-dead father who is conjured up towards the end of the film.

THE COP enters the gay scene, falls out of love with his girl and goes through some soul-searching regarding his heterosexuality. All this, however, is skirted by Friedkin, who never lets us know whether Burns has sex with the gay men who approach him or if he is even attracted to them. All one can do is guess — and even Al Pacino, who is a great actor, is incapable of creating a role that has not been thought out.

The movie is so full of absurdities that even the realities become blurred. There is a huge black cop, clad only in jockstrap and boots, who slaps gay suspects around during interrogations and then wanders silently to a back room where he sits reading a newspaper — still unclothed. There are transvestites in black leather; a gay bar full of fake-uniformed policemen and a bunch of real off-duty cops who run around abusing the gays. Friedkin wasn't satisfied with the lurid situation that exists — he had to embellish it a bit.

Much of the uproar concerning *Cruising* centres around the argument that the film shows gays in a bad light. But *Cruising* is no more anti-gay than *Looking For Mr. Goodbar* or *American Gigolo* are anti-heterosexual. Simply stated, this is a grim and lifeless movie, often absurd, with an emotional level so frozen that the graphic displays of violence and sex are nauseating rather than erotic.

Al Pacino in a scene from Cruising.

THE SEXUAL and emotional tenor of Schrader's *American Gigolo* is no less kinky — it just takes a different direction. Julian Kay (Richard Gere) earns his very handsome living in Los Angeles by providing sexual services to wealthy, middle-aged women. His power with women derives not from overt aggression but rather from ingratiating sweetness.

His little-boy good looks, his good taste in clothing and his absolute lack of intellectual talents make him a highly desirable sex object for a well-paying clientele.

Julian is capable of giving pleasure, but cannot receive it. He takes pride in his ability to satisfy his clients, but his sensitivity is limited to what he perceives as the female need to attain orgasm. Julian has super-defence mechanisms.

He has other problems, too. He does not like taking part in what he considers "kinky sex" and doesn't like "turning tricks with faggots." But while homosexual and sadistic encounters are not "as nice" for Julian, they do pay well and if the price is right, Julian will oblige. His major problem comes about when someone decides to frame him for a particularly nasty sado-masochistic murder.

Though Schrader tries to make Julian a real human being, equipped with a full range of emotional and moral reactions, the gigolo is little more than an extraordinarily well-dressed shadow. His insights into himself, his clients and his various "business associates" are those of a psychopath who is unable to tolerate any emotional reaction whatever.

One could relate to Julian as a psychopathic personality, but Schrader develops these traits on such a superficial level that Julian remains isolated even from the sympathies of the audience.

Schrader's attempt to penetrate the seamier side of a gigolo's world might have made a strong film, but, as in his earlier *Hardcore* and *Blue Collar*, he never delves deeply into the ugly realities of the world he seeks to explore.

Even the one relationship that might have given Julian a human touch is badly developed. Lauren Hutton portrays a woman who really loves Julian. The problem with the relationship is that it is totally demeaning to Hutton, who is the ultimate victim of male chauvinism.

The violence in *American Gigolo* is primarily of a type which is visited upon the audience in the form of an intellectual insult. The murder frame-up is mechanical and melodramatic; the sexual encounters are as sterile, artificial and offensive as those in *Cruising*; and the ending that implies that love will conquer all is too naive to be believed. Hutton, as the "good woman," and Hector Elizondo, as the detective investigating the murder, are both fine in their roles but Gere, despite his physical charms and exquisite wardrobe is a bore.

The ultimate problem with both *Cruising* and *Gigolo* is in their directors' inability to present what could have been brilliant thrillers about sex, violence and death.

# HALLENGING CHANNEL

LISTENING IN.../Ze'ev Schul

ING *Emigration 1980* last contender for the Most g Feature of the Year oseph Taragin revived our n his interview with Yuval Ne'eman (Thurs- Programme). The inter- erned the Mediterranean- ea channel project, and if nall part of all the good er materialize we will h to be thankful for.

n talked as if everything led — but is it? The final lves feeding water out of om a point near Deir el- n the Gaza Strip, and g it from there to re near *Masada*, where will turn the wheels of ap- turbines.

use for optimism flows prediction that for an in- of $750m. at going rates, be a return of $1200m. -year period. Which is a ractive proposition for investors (or so we were

still, most of the returns ade during the first years ion due to the saving of e sums on oil, which is at necessary to keep the g equipment going.

nuch of the energy will be om coal-burning stations, l also be cheaper.

ated continuously, the generate 150 megawatts compared to the country's 600-megawatt generating is not much. But with the torage lakes and with s on use during all but six 's (our of 24), generating could temporarily be d.

tion, the channel could olants for a coal-burning for a nuclear plant. This nt because Israel is fast out of suitable seaside for future plants.

burning unit could also be operated. Due to the low of the shale, transporta- he mined shale to the r burning would not nor- worthwhile. But bringing o the mining area would make the shale plant a ile propostion, says

most impressive feature ld be in harnessing the gy in the sea to provide a d which would produce ,000 magawatts, almost the present generating

n stressed, however, that e still some problems to out. Theoretically the feasible. The problem preventing the two layers — one heavier than the rom intermingling.

The process itself is a simple one: sun rays warm a layer some 1.5 metres below the surface. The retention of "heavier" water at a certain depth will prevent — or, at least reduce — heat loss by evaporation. The water will heat up to as much as 90 degrees centigrade, and at that temperature it could be used to drive certain types of gas turbines.

Only the channel project could provide sufficient water to "cover" the Dead Sea with the required layer of lighter water.

Fascinating stuff. Other alternative channel routes may also be implemented at some future stage. One for instance (third in order of priority) calls for the flooding of the Jordan Valley, or parts of it, and the transfer of the unique flora and fauna in the lower Jordan valley to some conveniently relocated "artificial Jordan" which will be retained as a national park.

This plan could double the solar-pool acreage, and provide for another hydro-electric power combine, eventually turning the entire Jordan valley into the largest producer of solar energy in the world.

Solar pools, or ponds, is one specific angle of energy creation in which Israel is ahead of everybody else.

*Professor* Ne'eman didn't say so, but he dropped sufficient hints to suggest that Israel may have hit the jackpot after all: we may, after all, still be here millions of years after the Arab oil wells run dry.

IF ONLY the Russians would sing more and talk less. The other day's *Anything Goes* (early afternoon, 2nd programme) brought nostalgic memories flooding back.

The Red Army choir is still tops and we enjoyed renditions of old-time songs. Their basses remain unmatched. Creamy — and enjoyable for those who like their borscht cold.

MORE MUSIC: Perhaps there is a moral to the BBC's *He Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune*. It's a lovely little series, and I heard an instalment at 04.45 am. on Thursday morning.

Did you know, for instance, that Verdi was so sensitive to the whims and desires of his audience that, at popular request, he changed the destiny of Desdemona? This procedure is known in Yiddish as *Vertaitcht unt Verbessert*.

Then there was the divine Melba, who so fascinated the Duc d'Orleans when he was ambassador to the Imperial Court in Petersburg, that the duc forgot his manners and applauded before the czar had clapped his first approval. The duc was sent home.

# freshing originality

MUSIC REVIEW/Benjamin Bar-Am

**PHILHARMONIC RA, Uri Segal conducting, Blackshaw, pianist (Mann , Tel Aviv, October 9). Josef phony No. 2; Beethoven: o. 4 in G Major for piano and op. 58; Tchaikovsky: *Man- ony in four scenes.***

AL'S symphony has lost s interest and freshness as composed in 1960, prov- that good music never dated. It is almost im- o label Tal's style, an in- f its originality. Tal's in- restraint never results in manneristic or showy. He s in the way he combines elements and creates con- here seem to be some in- ontradictions in his work: gmentary and yet con- a-thematic, yet basically melody; dissonant yet concordant, immensely in rhythm, yet also flow- egal gave it a finely work- rformance. The work and mance stood up to the oc- e opening of the season. should make it a habit of he season with an Israeli

Christian Blackshaw's performance was awaited with immense curiosity and expectation. He opened his heart up to us in the first chordal statement of the piano. This beautiful opening was followed by a disappointment: the long orchestral exposition sounded under-rehearsed and timid. When Blackshaw returned, he dominated the scene completely, evoking from the orchestra only a feeble response.

Blackshaw is a poet of the piano. His soft-spoken parlando radiates purity, magnanimity, love and a feeling of beauty for beauty's sake. His transparent and crystal clear tone is a source of great delight. All this seemed perfecly applicable to Beethoven's 14th concerto. Whether he can cope with the monumental and heroic remains to be seen.

As for the last 50 minutes of the concert, the *Manfred* symphony, one can say only: much ado about nothing. Segal treated the piece with all the necessary nostalgia, pathos and bombast and he carried the orchestra with him in a most convincing performance, but this is Tchaikovsky at his worst.

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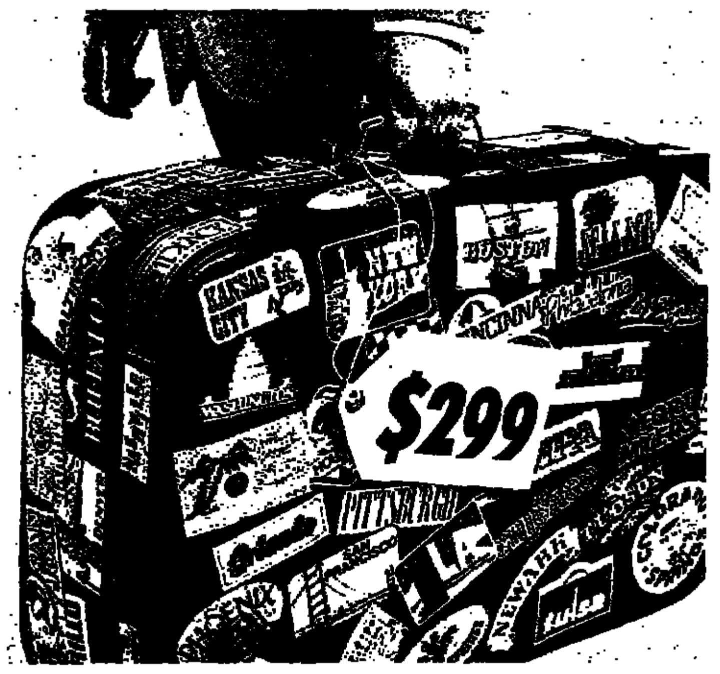

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# Hotel concept that helps aliya

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 21-year-old vice-president of the Mandarin Apartment Hotel, Robert A. Danial, would like many other Zionists to follow his example: first a toehold in Israel, then a foothold, and finally a homestead.

The toehold started when his father, Moussa Danial, president of the hotel, began to invest in Israel more than two decades ago. Among the investments was a piece of land near the Country Club, on the Tel Aviv-Herzliya highway, which he bought in 1969. The foothold began in 1972, when the father did two things: he quit his native Iran, were Robert was born, and moved his family to California, and he began to construct the 300-room Mandarin Hotel.

The homestead period started only a short time ago, when Robert, who was studying electrical engineering, decided not to complete his Master's degree. Instead he decided to set up his headquarters in Israel, finish the hotel (construction was halted due to the Yom Kippur War and the building freeze immediately afterwards) and ready it for occupancy scheduled for April or May of 1981.

His father, incidentally, has only half a homestead in Israel — he spends only six months a year here.

"After a lot of surveys," Robert Danial says, "we decided to change the concept from a regular hotel. Of the 14 floors, the lower three will remain the usual public facilities, restaurants and halls. The next four floors will provide 104 room which will be rented out as in any hotel. The next three floors will consist of 40 flats, mainly two rooms, which will be sold either on a time-sharing or a lease-back arrangement. The top four floors, finally, will consist of 39 condominiums.

"Acquiring a time-sharing or a lease-back flat is the toehold we offer visitors to Israel," Robert says, "while buying a condominium is actually a foothold." The homestead period comes when the visitor settles down in Israel, either in his condominium, or when he buys a home elsewhere.

The time-leasing concept is fairly new. It was started in Switzerland in 1967. At present, there are some 350 hotels in 25 countries around the world which have adopted this procedure, which has tremendous advantages for the visitor who likes to see the world.

Robert A. Danial

One room in a time-leasing flat costs between $1,000 and $3,900, depending if it is to be available during low season or high season. The average price is about $2,200. For this price, a person buys this room for one week each year "for ever or 999 years."

This means that one week of the year he can use the room (or flat, if he buys more than one room) without paying anything except for a $60 charge for water, electricity and cleaning, during this week. The added advantage is that if he decides not to use the room during this one week, he can make arrangements to use the room in one of the other 350 hotels around the world.

The lease-back arrangement works somewhat differently. Here the persons buys a room for $55,000 and he can live there for 999 years. If he doesn't care to live there at all, but to simply invest his money, he can lease-back the room to the hotel.

A room in a condominium costs $66,000, and the flat can also be leased back to the hotel.

What advantages does any one of these arrangements have for the Mandarin Hotel? Simply by "selling" part of the hotel it ensures 100 per cent occupancy — while many hotels in Israel are happy if they can show 60 per cent occupancy.

And a 100 per cent occupancy cuts hotel overhead costs tremendously. Buyers also have considerable financial advantages. A person who does not use his room one year can ask the hotel to rent it to someone else. The owner will then receive a 7-14 per cent return on his investment, depending on whether his room is rented during low or high season. Under the lease-back arrangement, if the owner uses his room for one month (not a week) of the year, and the hotel rents the room for most of the other eleven months, he gets 5-7 per cent return on his investment. And if the condominium is used for one month and rented out for at least another nine months, the owner receives a 12 per cent net return on his investment.

Since the hotel is an investment approved by the government, foreigners coming from countries which have a double-taxation agreement with Israel, also benefit from lower income taxes on their investments. "So, purchasing a part of the Mandarin Hotel is also a sort of a tax haven," Robert Danial says.

What happens if you arrive in Israel one or two days before your "week" in the hotel falls due, or before your rooms or flat are evacuated by the other guests? The hotel will give you a room in the regular part of the hotel at a 20 per cent discount.

And what happens if the toehold, foothold to homestead formula doesn't work out? Danial will make every effort to sell your room or flat for you.

"We will charge a commission, of course, perhaps 10 to 15 per cent. We don't know how much the charge will be, because we've had no experience with this so far, and we have sold about 50 per cent of the rooms under the time-sharing and lease-back arrangement, and 25 per cent of the condominiums."

**OLIVE CROP.** — This year's olive crop in Judea and Samaria promises to be the biggest in years, exceeding 230 kg per dunam. Military authorities have permitted local farmers to export surplus olives and olive oil to neighbouring Arab countries.

President Yitzhak Navon listens attentively as general manager Arie Shahar (middle) and engineer Amos Rosenfeld give explanations. (Fuchs)

# Dead Sea Works had best year ever in 1979, Navon is told on visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SDOM. — On a tour of the Dead Sea Works here yesterday, President Yitzhak Navon defended the good record of production workers and praised the contribution to the economy of the enterprise's 1,300 employees.

Dead Sea Works director-general Arie Shahar told Navon that the fiscal year ending last March was the company's most successful, with the production and export of phosphates the largest in its history. The employees, all of whom live in Dimona, Beersheba and Arad, said they are pleased with good work conditions and pay.

"It's good to see that people working in the lowest spot on earth get the highest pay," joked the president. After touring the installation by jeep, Navon met with pensioners, who recalled the "difficult old days" of water shortages, no airconditioning, and staying on the job a month at a time away from families in Beersheba, before the connecting road was built. Navon also had lunch with 500 employees in the cafeteria.

In the evening, the president went to Dimona to join celebrations of the development town's 25th anniversary.

# Discount Bank to build on $1.3m. Jerusalem plot

The last empty building plot within the Jerusalem commercial "triangle" was sold last week to a company owned by the Israel Discount Bank, for the construction of a multi-storey office building.

The plot is located on the east side of Rehov King George, near the interesection of Jaffa Road, and covers an area of 1,1150 sq.m., extending up to Rehov Yavetz. The Discount Bank plans to move its Jerusalem head office to the site, since it has outgrown its present premises on Rehov Ben Yehuda.

The sellers were the Valero family, who have owned the plot for three generations. The reported sales price was close to $1,300.000. Anglo-Saxon Real Estate, Jerusalem, were the brokers in the transaction, one of the biggest land deals in the capital this year.

Jerusalem planners have long sought to encourage development of the plot, which has constituted an eyesore in the centre of Jerusalem's business district and is frequently used as a garbage dump.

The Discount Bank's proposed building follows the move of Bank Leumi to the City Tower at the corner of Rehov King George and Ben Yehuda, and the construction of Bank Hapoalim's new head office in the high-rise now under construction on Zion Square.

# El-Arish fish smuggled ba into Israel for higher pric

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The fishermen of El-Arish are smuggling large quantities of fish and shrimp into Israel, the Israel Fishermen's Union charges. They apparently prefer the Israeli market, though the fish are sold here at cut rates, because prices in Egypt are much lower.

A union spokesman, Eliyahu Alkalai, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the contraband amounts to several tons of fish and shrimp every week, marketed through unofficial channels by Gaza merchants.

"These catches are sold without veterinary control, under the counter, and without VAT payments. We believe they are kept without ice for a considerable time and thus may be hazardous to health. But all our appeals to the various authorities have fallen on deaf ears," Alkalai claimed.

As far as the union can ascertain, the El-Arish fishermen transfer their catches for smuggling to the boats of Gaza fishermen, who then land them in Gaza for distribution in Israel.

Alkalai stressed that the cut-price fish are creating "very strong and very unfair" competition for Israel's own trawlermen. These have only recently put back to sea after sitting out the summer, because the Egyptians wouldn't allow them to fish off Sinai, the only productive fishing grounds during that time of the year.

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issued extensive import p
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when local catches could
the full demand, Alkalai

"In fact these impo
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own catches," he said.

The imports not only
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Deep Sea Fisheries Com
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that some of the fish bre
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have no other source of

# Industrial output down in first half of year

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Industrial output in the first half of this year was 6-7 per cent lower than in 1979, despite a 5 per cent rise in the second quarter of the year, compared with the first.

Estimates by the Central Bureau of Statistics released yesterday show that in the first quarter of the year, industrial output was some 10 per cent lower than in the last quarter of 1979.

In the second half of 1979 industrial output remained at approximately the same level as in the first half. In the last three months of 1979 industrial production dipped sharply to the 10 per cent lower level — by comparison with the whole of 1979 — attained in the first quarter of 1980.

Industrial employment in the first half of this year also fell by 4.5 per cent by comparison with the second half of 1979. The drop in mandays worked was even slightly bigger — 5 per cent. The increase in output in the second quarter of the year was not accompanied by any increase in employment.

The industrial branches that made the biggest contribution to the average 5 per cent rise in production in April-June were electrical and electronic equipment, where output rose by 19 per cent. Mining and quarrying, food and beverages, rubber and plastics expanded their output by 10 per cent each. Printing and publishing rose by 9 per cent.

In other industrial branches output increased more moderately, but the metal products, machinery and transport equipment branches continued to contract.

The cost of labour, defined as the total wage bill (including fringe benefits and backpay) divided by the mandays worked, rose in the first half of this year by 51 per cent, while the consumer price index rose by 54 per cent.

Wage costs have therefore fallen by some 2 per cent per day, although the wage agreements concluded in June involved considerable retroactive payments this year.

# Last chance to give — drive ends s

The kind readers of *The Jerusalem Post* have surely recognized the urgency of our "Forsake me not" fund. It is indeed heart-warming to see how many of the elderly have been among the first contributors. But there must still be a large number of contributors who have not yet sent in their donations. Please act quickly.

Donations yesterday came to IS4,424.42, bringing the total so far to IS303,270.12. Still a long way from the goal.

We had hoped to close the "Forsake me not" drive by the end of this week. But since there is so much to do, we have already given the Department of Services for the Aged at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs the green light to go ahead with their major priorities.

Security comes first, then winter heating, transport to hospitals and day-care centres for treatment, meals on wheels, and the Matav homemaker's service, which makes it possible for trained personnel to visit the elderly and infirm daily.

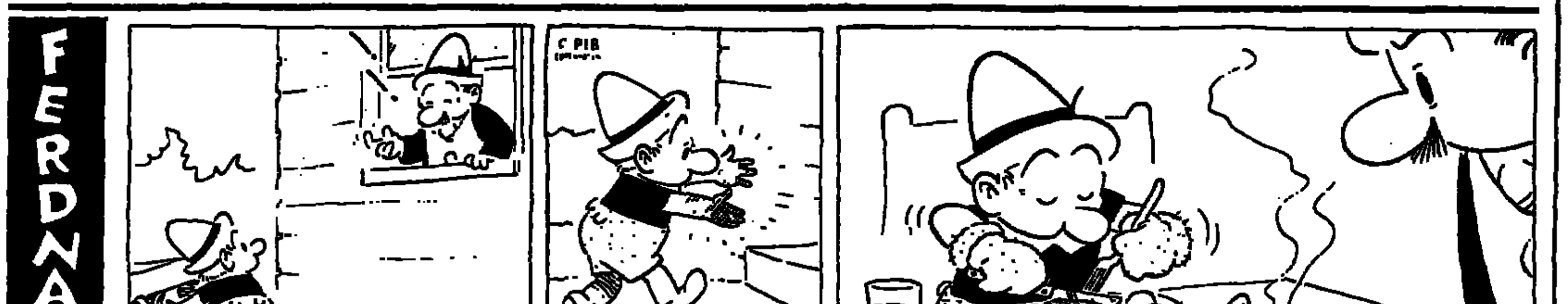
All these programmes are endangered if the funds are not there to keep them going. For added income we are offering for sale the seven large original drawings that Malla Cari has given to the fund. These are the drawings we have been using in our advertisements the past week. She made them at the San Simon Home for the Aged in Jerusalem, several years ago. We have priced them at IS200 each — but any larger sum would indeed be appreciated.

Contributions can be sent directly to: "Forsake me not" — The Jerusalem Post, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem (in Jerusalem they can also be left at the Bookstop, 6 Rehov Du Nuwas). They will also be accepted at any Branch of the Bank Leumi for master account 29720/81 (main branch, Jerusalem). They will also be accepted at any branch of Bank Hapoalim for master account 05-5700 (main branch Jerusalem). Make sure that the bank clerk enters the right name and number.

## "FORSAKE ME NOT"

Yesterday's donations came from: —

£66 Anonymous, Jerusalem
DM244 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
SFR86 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
IS550 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
$50 Jeanne G. Singer, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Garon and family, Ogunquite, Maine, in loving memory of their father and grandfather. Mimi and Joe, Hollywood, Calif. — in memory of their dear departed spouses.
$36 In memory of our dear parents Zev and Chai Greenspan and Yakov and Shoshona Kovarsky — Hersh and Tybie Greenspan, Chatsworth Calif. Robert Horowitz, Atlanta, Georgia.
IS200 P.H. instead of birthday gift to Ruth.
$25 In honour of the late David Weinberger of Jerusalem — Sandra Calmas, Chestnut Hill. In memory of our parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bressler, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Friedman — Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bressler, Brigantine, N.J. Joseph Achsen who collected part of this amount from friends of his Congregation, Young Israel of Montreal, Canada. In honour of Aunt Becky's birthday — David, Eleanor
and children, and her si
Lobe; In celebration of t
Rachel Ina Elbing,
Sarah Lynn Elbing —
Lilyanetta Berger, Pittsbu
$20 Mrs. D. Vromen, Ottawa,
loving memory of my pa
and Berta Weiss —
Szczesniak, Huntington, N.
$28 Dr. and Mrs. Irving M. R
Montclair, N.J. Anonym
dale, N.Y.
IS100 B. Fineberg; M.Z., Je
Danielah, Givatayim. In
our parents — Gin and J
family, Ramat Gan. In me
late Karl Cohen — Hetty
Kiryat Bialik. Rudy Akerl
HFL25 Anonymous, Jerusale
$10 In honour of our elder
brothers and in loving me
sister Rose — Silvia and Jo
of our beloved Susie and M
ing Anat — Sabta and Sav
York City. In honour of m
wedding in California Ra
Carolyn Horn — Bern
Meriden, Conn. Abe Ta
Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and
N. Isaacson, Chester, Pa.
of my father Eugene Tau
bus, Ohio. Alex Mood
Arizona.
IS50 David J. Kufeld, Ram
Freiman; Gilla Pirkain;
Arnold Scribner from his
Jerusalem; Anonymous; A
Shalona and Norah
Jerusalem. Kfar Shmarya
Club. Reva Teller, Tel Avi
IS46 Eva Kohn-van der Lyn
IS35 Nat Silverstone, Jerusal
IS30 Anonymous, Jerusalem.
$5 Joseph Abeles, Forest Hill
IS25 Adelina Ottolangi; R
Michael Chazan, Jerusalem
IS20 Anonymous, Jerusale
Wechsler, Tel Aviv — in
my beloved parents, Tilda
Blechmann.
IS10 Shulamit Miladi, Ra
Yaacov and Leah Aronson, J



everyman's university

אוניברסיטה הפתוחה

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for its academic course:

JERUSALEM TO JABNEH
The period of the Mishnah and its literature
A course in Jewish History
(in English)

The course contains 12 written units for individual study, video-tape and cassette and tutorial meetings in study centres.
The semester will run from February 1981 to June 1981.
For further information, please fill in the attached form.

To:
Everyman's University
Registration
P.O.B. 39328
Ramat Aviv, Israel.

please send me information
about your course in English
Jerusalem to Jabneh
My name ........................
Address ........................

# WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at IS17.90 per line including VAT; insertion every day costs IS336.00 including VAT, per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

## Jerusalem

### MUSEUMS

**Israel Museum. Exhibitions:** Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archaeology; Mathias Goeritz — Architectural Sculptures; Picasso — the Volland Suite Picassos — 100 prints, in celebration of the centinery centenary of Picassos birth; Mies Van Der Rohe — The Barcelona Pavilion: furniture and furniture sketches; Love Thy Neighbour — photographic works (Ruth Youth Wing); Edvard Munch, 1863-1944 (until 13.10); Jewelry from Canaan 1600-1200 B.C.E.; Rock Engravings from Negev and Sinai; Mexico: Activities and work tables for the whole family; Animals at the Israel Museum; Ladejinsky Collection of Asian Art; Maremont Collection of Pre-Columbian Art; Trends in Geometric Abstractions after Cubism; Hebrew Script and Inscriptions; **Rockefeller Museum:** Function and Design in the Talmudic Period.

**Guided Tour at Israel Museum:** Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11 a.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m. **Shrine of the Book:** Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
**Rockefeller Museum:** Sun. Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

**DINA REICH** oils and aquarelles exhibition, 8-10 p.m., Beit Naboar Ha'ivri, 105 Sderot Herzog; daily 8 a.m. — 10 p.m., until Oct. 24. Visiting hours: 10 a.m. — 5 p.m. At 3.30 p.m.: Walt Disney's Mary Poppins.

**Old City Art Guide**
The Jerusalem Artists Workshop, 7 Tiferet Israel, Jewish Quarter. Open 9 a.m. — 5 p.m. (closed Shabbat hours). Ceramic arts, sculptures, reliefs, artistic functional pottery, serigraphs.
**Old Yishuv Court Museum.** The life of the Jewish community in the Old City, mid-19th century — World War II. 6 Reh. Or Hahaim, Jewish Quarter, Old City. Sun. — Thur., 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.

### CONDUCTED TOURS

**Hadassah Tours**
1. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. $5 per person towards transportation. Reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.
2. Medical Centre, Kiryat Hadassah. Tours: 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m., leaving from Kennedy Bldg., incl. Chagall Windows. Friday tours begin at 9.30 a.m. by appointment only. Tel. 02-416333 or 02-426271. Nominal admission fee.
3. Hadassah Synagogue-Chagall Windows: Open to public from 2.00-3.45 p.m. Sunday-Thursday. Buses 19, 27. Nominal admission fee.
4. Mt. Scopus Hospital: Free tours at 9, 10, 11, noon. Henrietta Szold Room and gift shop. Tel. 02-818111. Buses 9, 28.
**Hebrew University:**
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11.00 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Bus 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 882819.
**Emunah — World Religious Zionist Women:** 26 Ben Maimon. Visit our projects: Jerusalem 662468, 630620; Netanya 053-24430; Haifa 04-238031.
**American Mizrachi Women.** Free Morning Tours — 20 Balfour Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 663503.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Plant a Tree with your Own Hands** with the Jewish National Fund at Abu Tor-Jerusalem Peace Forest. Sunday planters' tours include visit to Stalactite Cave. Details/reservations: 02-635261.
**Jerusalem Biblical Zoo,** Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 814822. 7.30 a.m.-7 p.m.

## Tel Aviv

### MUSEUMS

**Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions:** Fleeting Gestures. Treasures of Dance Photography. European and America art collections. Prints and drawings from the collection.
**Visiting hours:** Sun. — Thur. 10 a.m. — 10 p.m. (collections 10 a.m. — 5 p.m.). Fri. closed. Sat. 10 a.m. — 2 p.m. (tickets to be bought in advance) and 7 — 11 p.m.

### CONDUCTED TOURS

**ORT ISRAEL:** For visits please contact: Ort Tel Aviv, Tel. 233231, 775131; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 533141; ORT Netanya, Tel. 33744.
**American Mizrachi Women.** Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.
**Emunah-World Rel. Zionist Women.** Visit our projects: Call 03-788942, 708440.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**Plant a Tree with your Own Hands,** with the Jewish National Fund. Transport to Modi'in centre, Tuesdays. Details/reservations: 03-234449 or 02-63526

## Haifa

**What's On in Haifa, dial 640840.**

# GENERAL ASSISTANCE

## EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

**Jerusalem:** Al-Arz, Herod's Gate, 282682.
**Tel Aviv:** Nezah Israel, 11 Nezah Israel, 226545.
**Holon:** Kiryat Sharett, Comm. Centre, K. Sharett, 803270. **Bat Yam:** Ganei Bat Yam, 3 Haneviim, 585671. **Ramat Gan:** Herzl, 32 Herzl, 722372. **Netanya:** Geva, 14 Shaare Hagai, 22695. **Hadera:** Natan, 57 Weizmann, 22126.
**Haifa:** Romema, 25 Oren, 247309.
**Beersheba:** Yona, 5 Bialik, Shikun Bet, 77557.

## FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim, Kiryat Ono) — 781111.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ashdod 22222 | Nazareth 54333 |
| Ashkelon 23333 | Netanya 23333 |
| Bat Yam 885555 | Petah Tikva 912333 |
| Beersheba 78333 | Rehovot 054-51333 |
| Eilat 2333 | Rishon LeZion 942333 |
| Hadera 22333 | Safed 30333 |
| Holon 803133 | Tiberias 20111 |
| Nahariya 923333 | |

"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid. Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 32111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call 03-141341, Tel Aviv, 04-88791 Haifa.

## DUTY HOSPITALS

**Jerusalem:** Bikur Holim (pediatrics, E.N.T.), Hadassah (internal, surgery, orthopaedics, ophthalmology). Misgav Ladach (obstetrics).
**Tel Aviv:** Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).
**Netanya:** Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics).
**Haifa:** Not available.
**Misgav Ladach:** Open line 4-6 p.m. every Monday answers to obstetrics, gynaecological, sterility and family planning problems. Tel. 02-633356.

## POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444, Kiryat Shmona 40444.

## SUNSET- SUNRISE

Sunset 17.12; Sunrise tomorrow 05.42

## FLIGHTS

24-HOUR FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE
Call: 03-971461-2-3
03-971330
03-971339

ARRIVALS ONLY
(TAPED MESSAGE)
03-295555

INFORM shoes — JUST ARRIVED!!!

Big collection, "Winter 1980/81," for men, women and children, and large selection of dressy and comfortable shoes for the whole family from

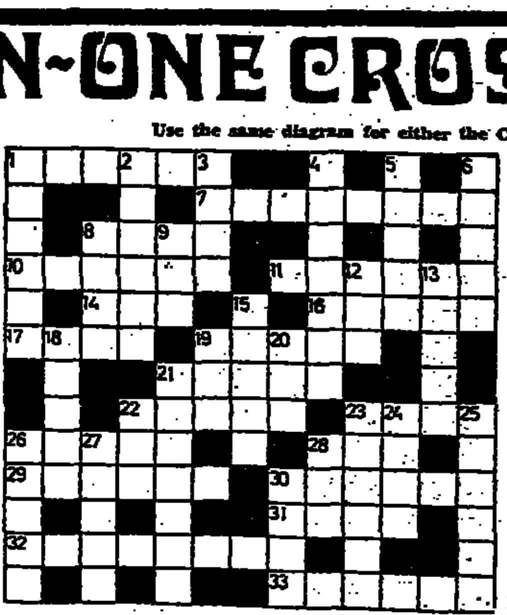
LESTRA — PICKI — ITALIANO — KANON, etc.

ONLY at Loewi-Lestra, 130 Sd. Hanassi, Haifa

هكذا من الأصل

# TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWOR

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.



## CRYPTIC PUZZLE

### ACROSS

1 Spinster going to America as wife (6)
7 Silent as an unruly truant outside some cinema (8)
8 Girl of nine? Not exactly (4)
10 Anatomy article (6)
11 Struggle in play (6)
14 Cry in many ways (3)
16 A peg-legged supporter (5)
17 Regrets a ruse going wrong (4)
19 Burdensome thing to do (5)
21 As visitor, don't find dad out! (3, 2)
22 Possessed of good taste (5)
23 Vessels involved in minor collisions (4)
26 Cut off the gas, finally and for good (5)
28 Because of lack of force? (3)
29 Fine fellow possibly nicer at the piano (6)
30 Injured by the girl embracing me (6)
31 Runs out of tea supplies! (4)
32 Doing nothing inspiring (8)
33 Provide flexibly? (6)

### DOWN

1 But he may not be so dusty (6)
2 One slips them into the projector (8)
3 Astronomy expert? (4)
4 Vessel with "101" on the stern (7)
5 Where I mix with the nuts (5)
6 Underground messenger? (5)
8 Call "amen", possibly (4)
9 Modern ways (3)
12 Boy with a pencil (3)
13 Eve's in a bad state (5)
15 Quick attack outside Peterhead (5)
18 It's up to some persons to be superior (5)
19 Robert's no robber (3)
20 Free ride, almost (3)
21 Those sent out for pals? (7)
22 They were spent in Japan (3)
23 Get into service (4, 2)
24 Charm school members? (4)
25 Cur man in N.S.W. (6)
26 Peers around for fun (5)
27 One place for water (5)
28 Much redesigned craft centre (3)
30 Foolish faces? (4)

## EASY PUZZL

### ACROSS

1 Food holder (3-3)
7 Protect from infection (8)
8 Coastal point (4)
10 Tic (6)
11 Serpents (6)
14 Foot part (3)
16 Attempt (5)
17 Forest animal (4)
19 Implements (5)
21 River crossings (5)
22 Solitary (5)
23 Unruffled (4)
26 Over-modest type (5)
28 Pulpy food (3)
29 Touched down (6)
30 Natural gift (6)
31 Misfortunes (4)
32 Brave (8)
33 Bear (6)

### DOW

1 Overjoy
2 One tak
onets (
3 Marrow
4 Smoke-
5 Cuff fas
(5)
6 Untidy
8 Location
9 Frozen
12 Fool (3)
13 Painter's
(5)
15 Hackn
18 Left over
19 Also (3)
20 Poem (3)
21 Shorn (7
22 Tot up
23 Named
24 Mimics
25 Courage
26 Uncom
27 Join (5)
28 Friend
30 Sea mov
(4)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution
ACROSS. — 1, Sheet. 6, Faith. 9, Sea-lion. 10, Grace. 11, Otter. 12, H-E-ats. 13, Harrier. 15, Les(lie). 17, Unit. 18, Sadist. 19, BE-own. 20, Credit. 22, Elite. 24, Hef. 25, Skater. 26, Level (rev). 27, C-adet. 28, B-and-y. 29, Attaboy. 30, Hy-Ena. 31, A-side.
DOWN. — 2, He-R-man, 3, Escort. 4, Tee. 5, River. 6, Footman. 7, Ants. 8 Theses. 12, Heart. 13, Hunch. 14, R-I-ver. 15, Limit. 16, Steer. 18, Swell. 19, Births. 21, Roman-y. 22, MA-lays. 23, Tended. 25, B-ela-y. 26, Lean. 28, Bea-

Yesterday's Easy So
ACROSS.—1, Stuck.
9, Rivulet. 10, Snout.
12, Snort. 13, Lessons.
17, Idle. 18, Accent.
20, Brewer. 22, Seen.
Believe. 28, Speed. 27,
Using. 29, Assault. 30,
Tansy.
DOWN.—2, Tanned.
4, Kit. 5, Burns. 6,
Stet. 8, Rotten. 12,
Limbs. 14, Sleep.
Atone. 18, Asked.
21, Ripple. 22,
25, Relay. 26, Stay

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE TOMORROW

هكذا من الأصل

# oney Matters

VING THE PUBLIC/Aryeh Rubinstein

## nigrants and bonds

, Maude Bennett, then a rant, bought a govern- for which she says she ecently she noticed that ad passed, and went to f Israel to redeem the

amazed," she writes, s given IL3,165.60 for the is this possible when to- ollar is IL57? After 11 re is the capital and e interest? Why a loss of

migrants like myself as not understand the the bonds, nor do they ey are being robbed. I accepted the bonds in ds. It never occurred to bank would cheat me."

red Ms. Bennett's com- Israel Igra, the Bank of esman. It is clear from at "cheating" is hardly word in this case. At ank Hapoalim clerk who Bennet's order for the in 1969 was guilty of not its terms to her. Certain- o light matter, but that is easy thing to prove 11

gra's reply:

nd referred to was ap- he Defence Loan 1969. ds are denominated in pounds and bear interest and linkage in pounds. In 1969, Ms. Bennet converted $100 and acquired 10-year certificates in the amount of IL350.

"Under the terms of the bond, after five years, in July 1974, she should have received interest and linkage differentials on the principal in the amount of IL565.57, which under the exchange rate then was worth $134.66.

"Five years after that, in July 1979, she should have received the principal, interest and linkage differentials in the amount of IL2,600.01, then worth $100.69.

"In other words, if she had redeemed the coupon and the certificate on time, she would have indeed received only IL3,165.58, but with a dollar value of $284.66.

"Since the bond is denominated in pounds, and for a period fixed in advance, the complainant received the original redemption amount of the bond in pounds. But in 1980, these, to our regret, were worth less in dollars than they would have been if they had been redeemed on time."

Igra concludes by advising bond purchasers whose Hebrew is deficient, to deposit them with a bank for safekeeping and collection and in this way to protect their interests.

---

## nerican Israeli per Mills Ltd.

### to Holders of 20 Per Cent Convertible egistered Debentures 1981/90; Series 1 onvertible Registered Option Bonds 1981, Series A

t to a Prospectus dated November 24, 1977 (the Prospectus) n Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. (the Company) issued to the 0 percent convertible and registered Debentures 1981/90, (the Debentures) and convertible registered Option Bonds ies A (the Option Bonds) upon the terms and conditions con- the Prospectus.

ice is given to advise holders of the Debentures and/or Op- ds that their conversion, which started on October 1, 1979 is ng, and that they are entitled to exercise their rights of con- as provided in the Prospectus.

tions for conversion must be in writing, and on the conversion ailable at Bank Hapoalim Ltd.

application for conversion must be submitted to Bank n Ltd. directly or through other banks or other members of Aviv Stock Exchange.

**TURE holders should note:**

ebentures may be converted at any time until February 28, except during the month of March in any relevant year.

application for conversion of the Debentures must include nversion form and the Debenture Certificate.

conversion rate at the present time is 214%.

**BONDS holders should note:**

ption Bonds may be converted at any time until September 81.

very IL2 par value Option Bond plus an additional payment .32, the holder will be entitled to receive 1.875 registered IL1 s in the Company.

application for conversion must include the conversion the Option Bond certificates and full payment of the balance respect of the number of shares applied for.

**AL NOTE:**

ice is given in accordance with the provisions of the Prospec- othing contained herein should be construed as in any way or modifying those provisions. For details of the terms and s, reference should be made to the Prospectus itself.

ice does not constitute an invitation to the public to convert entures or the Option Bonds.

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## TED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

### Foreign Currency Rates for 12.10.80

| | Currency | | Buying (Cheques and transactions) | Selling (Cheques and transactions) | Buying (Banknotes) | Selling (Banknotes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollar | 1 | 5.9869 | 6.0471 | 5.9300 | 6.1100 |
| itain | Sterling | 1 | 14.3751 | 14.5196 | 14.2400 | 14.6700 |
| | Mark | 1 | 3.3194 | 3.3526 | 3.2900 | 3.3900 |
| | Franc | 1 | 1.4309 | 1.4452 | 1.4100 | 1.4600 |
| | Gulden | 1 | 3.0493 | 3.0805 | 3.0200 | 3.1100 |
| and | Franc | 1 | 3.6623 | 3.6992 | 3.6300 | 3.7400 |
| | Krona | 1 | 1.4401 | 1.4546 | 1.4100 | 1.4700 |
| | Krone | 1 | 1.2317 | 1.2441 | 1.2060 | 1.2600 |
| | Krone | 1 | 1.0777 | 1.0885 | 1.0500 | 1.1000 |
| | Mark | 1 | 1.6366 | 1.6531 | 1.6000 | 1.6700 |
| | Dollar | 1 | 5.1427 | 5.1944 | 5.0500 | 5.2500 |
| | Dollar | 1 | 7.0376 | 7.1083 | 6.7200 | 7.2500 |
| rica | Rand | 1 | 7.9506 | 8.0305 | 8.2400 | 8.4500 |
| | Franc | 10 | 2.0658 | 2.0866 | 2.0100 | 2.1100 |
| | Schilling | 10 | 4.6882 | 4.7353 | 4.6400 | 4.7800 |
| | Lire | 1000 | 6.9655 | 7.0356 | 6.1300 | 7.1100 |
| | Yen | 1000 | 28.7486 | 29.0376 | 28.4800 | 29.3400 |

### "Dollar Paz" and "Euro Paz" Buying and Selling rates for 12.10.80

| | | Buying | Selling |
|---|---|---|---|
| ollar Paz" | 1 unit | 21.9319 | 22.1525 |
| uro Paz" | 1 unit | 30.6632 | 30.9715 |

### est rates (%) for non-resident deposit unts (Patach) and Israeli resident deposit accounts (Patam) for 13.10.80

| | | Patach 3 | Patach 6 | Patach 12 | Patam 3 | Patam 6 | Patam 12 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dollar | 12¼ | 12½ | 12⅝ | 10⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅛ |
| tain | Sterling | 14⅝ | 14⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅝ | 13⅛ | 12⅛ |
| | Mark | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅝ | 7¼ |
| | Gulden | 9⅝ | 9⅛ | 9⅝ | 8⅛ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ |
| | Dollar | 10⅝ | 11¼ | 11⅝ | 9¼ | 10½ | 10⅝ |
| | Franc | 11¼ | 11⅝ | 12¼ | 10⅝ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| nd | Franc | 5⅛ | 5¼ | 5⅝ | 3⅝ | 4 | 4⅛ |
| az" | | 10¼ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | 8⅝ | 9¼ | 9⅛ |
| z" | | 11½ | 11¼ | 11 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 9⅝ |

TED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

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# New breed of investors and market boom

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN
Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The equity market at the stock exchange here continues to enjoy boom conditions. New financing issues are bid for furiously and prices are rising at a fast pace.

Yesterday was another case in point, when the H.L.B. Real Estate shares reached the floor for the first time. Investors were allocated some 2 per cent of their requests, and the 0.1 shares were established as "buyers only" at double their issue price. The 0.5 shares were traded "without price limit" and soared 117 per cent over their issue price.

The tens of millions of shekels which were bidding for an IS11m. issue again were directed towards the share market, causing prices of most equities to rise by 5 per cent or more.

Elron and Elbit equities were "buyers only" for the second consecutive session and today will trade without any price limit. They could soar, under recent new trading rules, by as much as 25 per cent. Elron recently sold some IS30m. worth of its shares in private placements. Rumours have it that the holding company specializing in investments in science-based industries will make some new and positive announcements.

All these high-jinx have resulted in the share market establishing, almost daily, new highs as measured by the general share index published by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Speculators are continuing to be active in the market, but there appears to be a new breed of investor who is prepared to risk funds in share investments. The new breed is made up of members of the middle-management group who have come to the conclusion that the yields of pension fund schemes, index-linked bonds and related conservative investments do not keep pace with the rapid rise of inflation.

These individuals, who generally are well paid and are left with surplus income, are more and more visible at the securities departments of brokers and commercial banks. They are more risk-oriented and prepared to invest funds in industrial shares, especially those of concerns which are export-oriented and based on locally developed know how.

These are the same individuals who risked buying American-traded shares of such companies as Elscint and Sci-Tex. The risk-taking has been rewarded with profits and these profits are being reinvested. This week Elscint is coming out with a new issue of shares in the U.S. At the last moment the company announced that it is enlarging the issue by another 50,000 shares as a result of the heavy demand.

All in all, the securities market is in much healthier condition than it was in the autumn of 1977, just before the major "stock crash." There is more liquidity and fluidity of trading. Investors are more knowledgeable and will not sell property in order to speculate on the exchange.

There is little doubt that there will be some downward corrections and profit-taking in the not too distant future, but at least over the near term it looks as if the "bull market" has not run out of steam.

---

# CLASSIFIEDS

## WHERE TO STAY

SERVICED APARTMENTS for rent. Short term. Special arrangements for long term. Herzliya Heights, Tel. 052-70251, 4 Rehov El Al, Herzliya.

## CHILD CARE

ENGLISH Language Play School for the 2-year-old. Marie Sitbon, 5A Huldah Street, Carmel.

## DWELLINGS

### JERUSALEM

FOR SALE: German Colony, 2 mall rooms in Arab-style house, with separate machsan/workshop; small garden, quiet, excellent heating, separate entrance, solar water heater. $65,000. Tel. 634683.

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בנק אמריקאי ישראלי בע"מ
AMERICAN ISRAEL BANK LTD

**FOREIGN CURRENCY**
**10.10.80**

Friday's foreign exchange rates against the Israel Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under $3000, and transactions in other currencies under the equivalent of $500.

| | Selling | Buying |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.$ | 6.0435 | 5.9885 |
| DM | 3.3520 | 3.3205 |
| Swiss Fr. | 3.6970 | 3.6625 |
| Sterling | 14.5165 | 14.3795 |
| French Fr. | 1.4455 | 1.4325 |
| Dutch Fl. | 3.0820 | 3.0535 |
| Austrian Sch. (10) | 4.7475 | 4.6980 |
| Swedish Kr. | 1.4535 | 1.4400 |
| Danish Kr. | 1.0875 | 1.0775 |
| Norwegian Kr. | 1.2445 | 1.2330 |
| Finnish | 1.6550 | .16395 |
| Canadian $ | 5.1930 | 5.1440 |
| Rand | 8.0555 | 7.9795 |
| Australian $ | 7.1110 | 7.0440 |
| Belgian Fr. (10) | 2.0875 | 2.0675 |
| Yen (100) | 2.9020 | 2.8745 |
| Italian Lire (1000) | 7.0350 | 6.9690 |

**INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| U.S.$ | 2.4014/24 | per £ |
| Swiss Fr. | 1.6337/47 | per $ |
| Belgium Fr. | 28.9550/9750 | per $ |
| French Fr. | 4.1810/25 | per $ |
| Danish Kr. | 5.5570/85 | per $ |
| Dutch Fl. | 1.9605/15 | per $ |
| DM | 1.8027/37 | per $ |
| Italian Lire | 859.00/30 | per $ |
| Norwegian Kr. | 4.8565/75 | per $ |
| Yen | 208.10/20 | per $ |
| Swedish Kr. | 4.1580/90 | per $ |
| Gold Price: | $683.00/685.00 | |

**FORWARD RATES:**

| | 1 mon. | 3 mos. | 6 mos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £/$ | 2.3967/972 | 2.3869/884 | 2.3824/839 |
| DM/$ | 1.7948/953 | 1.7828/843 | 1.7626/645 |
| Sw.Fr./$ | 1.6216/221 | 1.6026/040 | 1.5737/762 |

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# Bonds join shares in rising market

## Market Report

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — Index-linked bonds snapped out of their lethargy as a spirited rally developed among the 80 per cent linked bonds. These rose by as much as 3 per cent while others rose by more modest margins. The only exception were the Double-Option bonds, which eased by one per cent.

The current "bull market" continued to blossom as volumes increased and totalled IS118.7m. The majority of equities came through with gains of 5 or more per cent. Notable was the return to favour of bank equities. These are generally considered as high-quality investments.

Hapoalim shares, which had hardly participated in the recent rising market, were the most active and moved ahead by 28 points, for a 3.5 per cent one-day gain. Trading in commercial bank securities accounted for more than 70 per cent of the total market turnover. Mizrahi was in demand and rose by nearly 5 per cent, while FIBI scored a rise of 40 points for a gain of 5.6 per cent.

Carmel was a 5 per cent gainer among a rising mortgage bank group.

Ampal was a standout as the shares jumped by nearly 16 per cent.

Insurance issues moved with the trend and averaged gains of 5 per cent.

H.L.B. Real Estate debuted yesterday among the land development and real estate group. The IS1 shares were "buyers only" and were established 100 points above their issue price, while the 0.5 shares traded at a gain of 129 points. Rassco shares were "buyers only."

Industrials continued to attract buyers and prices moved up smartly. Elco 0.25 shares were 10 per cent higher. Teva (r) was ahead by 6.2 per cent. Gains of 5 per cent were common throughout most of the group. The Elbit and Elron securities, for the second consecutive session were "buyers only."

Investment company issues were ahead. Clal Trade issues and Clal Israel were all "buyers only." Discount Investments (b) was a standout, with a rise of 50 points for a one-session gain of 7.8 per cent.

# Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

| | Closing price | Volume IL1,000 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Comm. Banks & Bankholding** | | | |
| IDB prf | 4290.0 | .1 | n.c. |
| IDB r | 973.0 | 941.7 | +12.0 |
| IDB B r | 973.0 | 201.6 | +12.0 |
| IDB prf A | 1154.0 | 5.0 | n.c. |
| IDB op 4 | 1775.0 | 2.2 | +10.0 |
| IDB op 5 | 1065.0 | 30.1 | +33.0 |
| IDB op 6 | 858.0 | 67.1 | n.c. |
| IDB op 7 | 895.0 | 18.9 | +30.0 |
| IDB op 8 | 811.0 | 17.6 | n.c. |
| Union | d848.0 | 210.2 | +10.0 |
| Union op | 1920.0 | 1.5 | n.c. |
| Union op 3 | 940.0 | 3.1 | n.c. |
| Union op 4 | 474.0 | 44.7 | +18.0 |
| Union op 6 | 677.0 | 25.7 | +20.0 |
| Union sc | 445.0 | 12.0 | +10.0 |
| Union sc5 | 285.0 | 12.1 | n.c. |
| Discount r | 1218.0 | 4.2 | n.c. |
| Discount A r | 1216.0 | .7 | n.c. |
| Discount A sc | 454.0 | 12.5 | +6.0 |
| Mizrahi r | 712.0 | 1,096.8 | +33.0 |
| Mizrahi b | 712.0 | 210.7 | +32.0 |
| Mizrahi op 2 | 2725.0 | 5.0 | n.c. |
| Mizrahi op 3 | 1099.0 | 23.8 | +20.0 |
| Mizrahi sc 4 | 853.0 | 1.7 | +50.0 |
| Mizrahi sc 5 | 705.0 | 98.2 | n.c. |
| Mizrahi sc 6 | 579.0 | 121.4 | n.c. |
| Mizrahi sc 7 | 500.0 | 27.5 | n.c. |
| Maritime 0.1 | 625.0 | — | —39.0 |
| Maritime 0.5 | 715.0 | 64.7 | — |
| Hapoalim pfr. | 1080.0 | — | —30.0 |
| Hapoalim r | 825.0 | 3,649.8 | +28.0 |
| Hapoalim 50% div | 820.0 | 62.2 | +18.0 |
| Hapoalim b | 826.0 | 558.5 | +28.0 |
| Hapoalim op 4 | 2060.0 | 1.0 | 160.0 |
| Hapoalim op 5 | 1650.0 | 1.8 | +35.0 |
| Hapoalim op 7 | 949.0 | 22.9 | n.c. |
| Hapoalim op 9 | 1385.0 | 24.4 | +40.0 |
| Hapoalim op 10 | 700.0 | 23.0 | +13.0 |
| Hapoalim sc 6 | 655.0 | 21.4 | +25.0 |
| Happalim sc 8 | 445.0 | 23.1 | n.c. |
| General A | 884.0 | 76.0 | +14.0 |
| General op 6 | 682.0 | 12.8 | n.c. |
| General sc 4 | 498.0 | 35.5 | —4.0 |
| General sc 5 | 145.0 | 44.7 | —4.0 |
| Leumi | 899.0 | 640.8 | +8.0 |
| Leumi n.d. | 894.0 | 61.7 | +8.0 |
| Leumi op 2 | 1800.0 | 8.0 | — |
| Leumi op 4 | 830.0 | 29.9 | +15.0 |
| Leumi op 5 | 728.0 | 54.7 | +8.0 |
| Leumi sc 6 | 860.0 | 17.6 | +18.0 |
| Leumi sc 7 | 736.0 | 17.5 | +18.0 |
| Leumi sc 8 | 453.0 | 5.0 | n.c. |
| Leumi sc 9 | 124.0 | 1,991.6 | +3.0 |
| OHH r | 960.0 | 8.2 | +20.0 |
| OHH b | 980.0 | 4.4 | +20.0 |
| Danot A IL10 | 545.0 | 224.7 | n.c. |
| Danot IL50 | 400.0 | 796.7 | +12.0 |
| FIBI sc 1 | 963.0 | 194.2 | +35.0 |
| FIBI r | 760.0 | 409.7 | +40.0 |
| **Mortgage Banks** | | | |
| Gen Mtge r | d680.0 | 7.7 | +2.0 |
| Gen Mtge b | d688.0 | 3.7 | +2.0 |
| Gen Mtge op 114 | 2080.0 | 3.4 | +40.0 |
| Gen Mtge op 117 | 530.0 | 4.9 | n.c. |
| Gen Mtge 129 | 530.0 | 4.6 | n.c. |
| Gen Mtge db 116 | 292.0 | — | — |
| Carmel r | 480.0 | 50.0 | +23.0 |
| Carmel b | 489.0 | b.o. | +23.0 |
| Carmel op A | 305.0 | 53.1 | +10.0 |
| Carmel db 10 | 187.0 | 35.2 | +12.0 |
| Binyan r | 555.0 | 7.3 | +10.0 |
| Binyan 50% div 80 | 412.0 | 26.1 | —36.0 |
| Dev & Mtge r | 535.0 | 29.1 | +2.0 |
| Dev & Mtge b | 541.0 | 11.1 | n.c. |
| Dev & Mtge op 88 | 1045.0 | 2.1 | +5.0 |
| Dev & Mtge op 95 | 440.0 | 3.9 | —2.0 |
| Dev & Mtge db 87 | 428.0 | 10.0 | +2.0 |
| Dev & Mtge db 94 | 278.0 | .2 | n.c. |
| Mishkan | 720.0 | 14.5 | n.c. |
| Mishkan op 3 | 714.0 | 11.0 | n.c. |
| Mishkan r | 726.0 | 4.7 | n.c. |
| Mishkan b | 1315.0 | .5 | —5.0 |
| Mishkan sc. op | 1060.0 | 16.5 | n.c. |
| Mishkan op 2 | 477.0 | 32.5 | —7.0 |
| Tefahot prf. r | 706.0 | 16.2 | +4.0 |
| Tefahot prf. b | 713.0 | 4.7 | +7.0 |
| Tefahot r | 703.0 | 40.4 | n.c. |
| Tefahot b | 713.0 | 14.3 | +2.0 |
| Merav r | 770.0 | 48.4 | +10.0 |
| Merav op | — | — | — |
| **Financing Institutions** | | | |
| Shilton r | 134.0 | 465.1 | +1.0 |
| Shilton b | 200.0 | 9.3 | —10.0 |
| Shilton op A | 162.0 | 19.5 | n.c. |
| Shilton op 8 | 249.0 | 27.8 | —9.0 |
| Shilton op 5 | 114.0 | 74.5 | —6.5 |
| Shilton sc 1 | 130.0 | 22.7 | +6.5 |
| Shilton sc 2 | 143.5 | 9.8 | +1.0 |
| Otz. Lataasiya r | d567.0 | 35.6 | +5.0 |
| Otz. Lataasiya b | d569.0 | 11.0 | +5.0 |
| Ampal r | 1600.0 | 1.0 | +243.0 |
| Agriculture A | 471.0 | b.o. | +22.0 |
| Ind Dev prf. | d423.0 | 2.1 | n.c. |
| Clal Lease IL1 r | 335.0 | 82.7 | n.c. |
| Clal Lease IL5 r | 335.0 | 32.8 | n.c. |
| Clal Lease op | 253.0 | 21.4 | —17.0 |
| **Insurance** | | | |
| Aryeh r | 574.0 | 38.5 | +3.0 |
| Aryeh op | 1960.0 | 2.1 | +40.0 |
| Aryeh sc | 250.0 | 3.6 | n.c. |
| Ararat IL1 r | 618.0 | b.o. | +29.0 |
| Ararat IL5 r | 325.0 | b.o. | +15.0 |
| Reinsurance 0.1 | 821.0 | b.o. | +89.0 |
| Reinsurance 0.5 | 371.0 | 213.0 | +14.0 |
| Hassneh r | 541.0 | b.o. | +26.0 |
| Hassneh nd 80 | 500.0 | 28.6 | n.c. |
| Hassneh b | 544.0 | b.o. | +26.0 |
| Hassneh op | 546.0 | 45.1 | +61.0 |
| Hassneh op 2 | 356.0 | 68.6 | +16.0 |
| Phoenix IL1 r | 635.0 | 4.2 | +23.0 |
| Phoenix IL5 r | 622.0 | 5.6 | +30.0 |
| Yardenia IL1 r | 322.0 | b.o. | +15.0 |
| Yardenia IL5 r | 242.0 | b.o. | +11.0 |
| Sahar r | 630.0 | 42.5 | +30.0 |
| Sahar b | 621.0 | 2.1 | +16.0 |
| Sahar op | 280.0 | 87.9 | +15.0 |
| Sahar sc | 152.5 | 74.4 | +7.0 |
| Securitas r | 860.0 | 5.6 | —5.0 |
| Securitas op | 720.0 | 6.6 | —18.0 |
| Zur r | 525.0 | 15.2 | +35.0 |
| Zur b | 515.0 | 6.5 | +25.0 |
| **Comm: services & Utilities** | | | |
| Motor House b | — | — | — |
| Delek r | d576.0 | 41.9 | +1.0 |
| Delek b | d585.0 | 2.4 | +1.0 |
| Delek op | 2940.0 | .4 | —55.0 |
| Delek d8 2 | 928.0 | 1.6 | n.c. |
| Cold Store IL1 | — | — | — |
| Cold Store IL10 | 932.0 | 1.0 | +10.0 |
| Cold Store db 2 | 669.0 | 2.0 | n.c. |
| Isr. Electric r | 515.0 | 8.2 | —16.0 |
| Lighterage IL1 | 3042.0 | b.o. | +145.0 |
| Lighterage IL5 | 1962.0 | b.o. | +98.0 |
| Lighterage op 2 | 1730.0 | b.o. | +93.5 |
| Lighterage db 1 | 589.0 | 17.6 | +28.0 |
| Rapac IL1 r | d620.0 | 4.3 | +21.0 |
| Rapac IL5 r | d481.0 | 7.9 | +17.0 |
| Rapac op 1 | 284.0 | 25.8 | n.c. |
| **Land Development Building, Citrus** | | | |
| Azorim r | 636.0 | 78.8 | +86.0 |
| Azorim op A | 850.0 | 44.7 | +54.0 |
| Azorim db 1 | 300.0 | 86.9 | +24.0 |
| Africa Isr. IL1 | — | — | — |
| Africa Isr. IL10 | — | — | — |
| ILDC r | 589.0 | 158.4 | +20.0 |
| ILDC nd | 530.0 | b.o. | +25.0 |
| ILDC b | 569.0 | 13.1 | n.c. |
| ILDC op A | 1795.0 | 3.0 | +80.0 |
| ILDC op B | 820.0 | 10.4 | +40.0 |
| ILDC db 3 | 495.0 | 9.2 | +12.0 |
| ILDC db 4 | 552.0 | 18.1 | +6.0 |
| Solel Boneh A | 4282.0 | .5 | +240.0 |
| Solel Boneh C | 3680.0 | .3 | n.c. |
| Prop & Bldg. | 708.0 | 163.5 | +20.0 |
| Prop & Bldg op A | 1480.0 | .2 | +70.0 |
| Prop & Bldg op B | 745.0 | 6.1 | +15.0 |
| Prop & Bldg db 4 | 910.0 | — | — |
| Prop & Bldg db 5 | 700.0 | 5.0 | +17.0 |
| Bayside IL1 | 557.0 | 34.6 | +18.0 |
| Bayside IL5 | 545.0 | 15.7 | +10.0 |
| Bayside op | 376.0 | 6.5 | +6.0 |
| Ispro r | 270.0 | 52.5 | +10.0 |
| Ispro 50% div. | 265.0 | 7.0 | +5.0 |
| Ispro op | 166.0 | 42.8 | —18.0 |
| Isras r | dx1177.0 | .9 | n.c. |
| Mehadrin r | 2055.0 | .8 | +95.0 |
| ICP r | 2945.0 | .1 | — |
| Neot Aviv r | 560.0 | 6.4 | +10.0 |
| Pri Or r | 1160.0 | .9 | +1.0 |
| Caesarea r | 360.0 | 58.5 | —1.0 |
| Rassco prf r | 352.0 | b.o. | +16.0 |
| Rassco r | 286.0 | b.o. | +13.0 |
| **Industrials** | | | |
| Urdan IL1 | 431.0 | 29.7 | +18.0 |
| Urdan IL1 1/3 div | 400.0 | 5.6 | n.c. |
| Urdan IL5 | 405.0 | 5.3 | n.c. |
| Urdan IL5 1/3 div | 372.0 | 5.7 | —18.0 |
| Urdan op 1 | 340.0 | 10.7 | n.c. |
| Urdan op 2 | 276.0 | 11.7 | —20.0 |
| Elbit IL1 r | 1358.0 | b.o. | +65.0 |
| Elbit IL5 r | 1267.0 | b.o. | +60.0 |
| Alliance r | 3105.0 | .6 | —16.0 |
| Elco IL1 r | 1213.0 | b.o. | +58.0 |
| Elco IL2.5 r | 565.0 | 99.5 | +51.0 |
| Elco IL2.5 b | 561.0 | 33.6 | +30.0 |
| Elco op A | 451.0 | 35.3 | +43.0 |
| Elco db 1 | 243.0 | 52.0 | +22.0 |
| Electra IL1 r | 865.0 | 3.8 | +57.0 |
| Electra IL5 r | 495.0 | 13.5 | +25.0 |
| Electra op 2 | 605.0 | 7.8 | +15.0 |
| Electra db | 465.0 | 1.2 | +25.0 |
| Electra db 2 | 268.0 | 5.1 | n.c. |
| Elron IL1 r | 1676.0 | b.o. | +80.0 |
| Elron IL2 r | 1708.0 | b.o. | +81.0 |
| Elron op A | 2043.0 | b.o. | 113.0 |
| Argaman prf r | dx301.0 | b.o. | +14.0 |
| Argaman prf b | dx293.0 | b.o. | +14.0 |
| Argaman r | dx289.0 | 17.5 | +12.0 |
| Argaman b | dx289.0 | 17.3 | +14.0 |
| Ata B | 250.0 | 24.4 | n.c. |
| Ata C | 172.0 | 312.0 | +3.0 |
| Ata op A | 159.0 | 336.4 | —4.0 |
| Ata op 8 | 250.0 | 94.6 | +4.0 |
| Ata db 2 | 184.0 | 34.6 | +8.0 |
| Dubek prf r | 931.0 | 11.6 | —49.0 |
| Dubek prf b | 985.0 | 2.0 | +10.0 |
| Fertilizers r | 398.0 | 57.6 | —22.0 |
| Cables r | 192.0 | 28.7 | +11.0 |
| Cables b | 172.0 | 26.6 | n.c. |
| HaifaChem r | dx720.0 | 122.3 | +40.0 |
| HaifaChem op 2 | 1263.0 | 41.3 | +60.0 |
| HaifaChem db 1 | 598.0 | — | +28.0 |
| Teva r | dx1362.0 | 28.3 | +80.0 |
| Teva b | dx1400.0 | b.o. | +67.0 |
| Teva op | 2546.0 | 10.4 | +192.0 |
| Teva db 1 | 437.0 | b.o. | +21.0 |
| Lodzia IL1 r | 720.0 | 3.0 | +10.0 |
| Lodzia IL4 r | 259.0 | 146.1 | n.c. |
| Molett B r | 550.0 | 8.7 | n.c. |
| Moler r | 1394.0 | 2.8 | —78.0 |
| Phoenicia prf | — | — | — |
| Dead Sea | x1157.0 | 140.6 | +12.0 |
| AIPM r | d1410.0 | 9.0 | +10.0 |
| AIPM op A | 1199.0 | 35.0 | +61.0 |
| AIPM db 1 | 655.0 | 52.4 | 42.0 |
| Assis | 569.0 | 1.9 | +10.0 |
| Assis db 1 | 427.0 | — | — |
| Petrochem r | 571.0 | 163.1 | +18.0 |
| Petrochem op A | 941.0 | 69.4 | +27.0 |
| Petrochem db 1 | 398.0 | 47.7 | +21.0 |
| Nechushtan r | 814.0 | b.o. | +39.0 |
| Elite r | 1035.0 | 26.5 | n.c. |
| Elite op 3 | 1398.0 | 24.5 | +75.0 |
| Elite sc 2 | 707.0 | 23.7 | +25.0 |
| Arad r | 800.0 | 4.5 | +25.0 |
| Polgat IL1 r | 1559.0 | 4.1 | n.c. |
| Polgat IL4 r | 1145.0 | 34.6 | +25.0 |
| Polgat op | 1228.0 | 5.5 | —2.0 |
| Polygon r | 630.0 | 69.1 | +30.0 |
| Rim IL1 r | 527.0 | 7.1 | +20.0 |
| Rim IL4 r | 346.0 | 11.1 | n.c. |
| Shemen prf | 795.0 | 6.5 | +42.0 |
| Taal B r | 307.0 | 63.2 | +7.0 |
| Taal B b | 330.0 | 10.4 | +15.0 |
| Taal op | 146.0 | 58.1 | —17.0 |
| Frutarom r | 228.0 | s.o. | —12.0 |
| **Investment & Holding Companies** | | | |
| Elgar r | 700.0 | 1.4 | n.c. |
| Elgar b | 698.0 | .9 | n.c. |
| Ellern r | 1417.0 | 3.4 | +7.0 |
| Ellern b | 1406.0 | .2 | n.c. |
| Amissar prf r | 440.0 | 7.9 | +10.0 |
| Amissar op | 445.0 | 13.1 | n.c. |
| Central Trade B r | 2151.0 | .9 | n.c. |
| Inv. Paz r | dx866.0 | 19.5 | +6.0 |
| Inv. Paz b | dx860.0 | 5.3 | +9.0 |
| Wolfson IL1 r | 885.0 | — | — |
| Wolfson IL10 r | 531.0 | 6.5 | n.c. |
| Wolfson IL10 b | 529.0 | 3.4 | n.c. |
| Amp A r | 588.0 | 1.3 | —16.0 |
| Disc Inv r | 666.0 | 304.0 | +36.0 |
| Disc Inv b | 690.0 | 24.8 | +50.0 |
| Disc Inv op A | 1318.0 | b.o. | +88.0 |
| Disc Inv op B | 604.0 | 21.9 | +44.0 |
| Disc Inv op C | 520.0 | 64.6 | +62.0 |
| Disc Inv db 130 | 557.0 | b.o. | +27.0 |
| Disc Inv db 135 | 309.0 | 15.8 | n.c. |
| Hapoalim Inv r | 759.0 | 19.1 | +3.0 |
| Hapoalim Inv b | 763.0 | 5.4 | +3.0 |
| Hapoalim Inv op 1 | 1030.0 | 1.2 | n.c. |
| Leumi Inv r | d626.0 | 157.8 | +24.0 |
| Jordan Explo A r | 416.0 | 38.5 | —28.0 |
| Jordan Explo op | 2480.0 | .2 | —88.0 |
| Jordan Explo op 2 | 305.0 | 9.1 | n.c. |
| Mizrahi Inv r | 880.0 | 3.5 | +5.0 |
| Mizrahi Inv b | 889.0 | 2.0 | +17.0 |
| Clal Trade | 895.0 | b.o. | +19.0 |
| Clal Trade s.c. op | 440.0 | b.o. | +34.0 |
| Clal Trade sc 1 | 177.5 | b.o. | +8.5 |
| Export Inv r | 949.0 | b.o. | +45.0 |
| Export Inv b | 967.0 | .8 | +46.0 |
| Koor prf r | 3380.0 | 1.3 | +250.0 |
| Clal RE r | 489.0 | 32.8 | +10.0 |
| Clal RE op A | 1047.0 | .7 | +20.0 |
| Clal RE db 1 | 490.0 | — | — |
| Clal Inv r | 901.0 | b.o. | +43.0 |
| Clal Ind's | 650.0 | 206.1 | +30.0 |
| Clal Ind's 50% div | 630.0 | 83.1 | +39.0 |
| Clal Ind's op A | 540.0 | 22.1 | +20.0 |
| Clal Ind's db 5 | 596.0 | 16.1 | +26.0 |
| Landeco r | d229.0 | 49.8 | —15.0 |
| Landeco op 1 | 170.0 | 152.5 | —20.0 |
| Oz Inv B r | 324.0 | 15.5 | —1.0 |
| Oz Inv db | 281.0 | 1.0 | +1.0 |
| Pama Inv r | 310.0 | 25.6 | —1.0 |
| Piryon Inv B r | 521.0 | 108.8 | +1.0 |
| **Fuel & Explo.** | | | |
| Oil Explo Paz | 380.0 | 158.9 | —2.0 |
| Fedoil | 690.0 | 1.8 | —10.0 |
| Naphtha | 1400.0 | 2.1 | —100.0 |
| Lapidot r | — | — | — |
| Lapidot b | — | — | — |
| **Shares Traded in Foreign Currency** | | | |
| Adanim | 2385.0 | .1 | +100.0 |
| Agric prf C | 662.0 | — | — |
| Ind Dev prf C | d1590.0 | — | — |
| Ind Dev CC | d1001.0 | — | — |
| Ind Dev CC 1 | d1033.0 | s.o. | —54.0 |
| Ind Dev D | d876.0 | — | — |
| Ind Dev 7.5% | d257.0 | — | — |
| Tourist Ind DD | 630.0 | 3.5 | —1.0 |
| Unico A r | 324.0 | 3.2 | —3.0 |
| Unico A b | 344.0 | .5 | n.c. |
| Gazit | 136.0 | .2 | n.c. |
| **New listings** | | | |
| HLB Realty – | 220.0 | b.o. | +110.0 |
| HLB Realty – | 239.0 | 478.3 | +129.0 |
| Oil Explo rights | 301.0 | 183.0 | 63.0 |

Due to technical difficulties the New York Stock Exchange prices were not received last night.

# Major Elron financing deals

Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In three separate transactions Bank Leumi and two British investors have concluded major financial transactions with Elron Electronic Industries of Haifa, whereby a total of $5m. is being invested in Elron. The agreement with bank Leumi calls for an allocation of 4.6m. each of IS0.1 and IS0.2 Elron shares in return for IS15m., which was calcualted on the basis of $2.5m.

The foreign investors, who are acting separately, will receive a total of some 4.8m. shares of Elron IS0.1 and IS0.2 shares, also for $2.5m.

Uzia Galil, board chairman of Elron, told *The Jerusalem Post* that the funds from the sale of the shares will be used to extend a $2m. loan to Elbit computers, a member of the Elron group of companies, while the balance will be used to expand activities of the other, affiliated science-based industries. The loan to be extended to Elbit is intended to be converted, at some future date, into a share investment.

Elbit specializes in the manufacture of computers and specialized military systems, in use by the Israeli and foreign air forces. Recently Elbit began to supply hardware to the well-known German Nixdorf Computer firm. According to Galil, the agreement with Nixdorf could prove to be a major source of income over the longer term. "We hope to expand production facilities quickly enough to meet delivery schedules," Galil said.

Last week marked another milestone in Elron's development. Its Elbit subsidiary inaugurated a new factory situated in Carmiel. "By chosing Carmiel as the site of the new factory we intend to expressour basic belief that it is possible to convert Western Galilee into a part of the country where science-based industries will flourish. We call on technically skilled Israelis, now abroad, to join us in our efforts, Galil said.

# Representative bond prices

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **6.5% Defence loan** | | | |
| 70 (Ayin) | | — | — |
| 75 (Ayin Heh) | | — | — |
| 81 (Peh Aleph) | | 2270.0 | +53.0 |
| 90 (Tzadi) | | 2104.0 | —34.0 |
| **4% Gov't development** | | | |
| | Group 1. Yield: | +0.01 | |
| 3001 | | 2007.0 | +7.0 |
| 3007 | | 1848.0 | +7.0 |
| | Group 7. Yield: | +0.42 | |
| 3020 | | 1367.0 | n.c. |
| 3025 | | 1328.0 | n.c. |
| **Defence loan 69.** | | | |
| 34 (Lamed Dalet) | | 1320.0 | +38.0 |
| 210 (Reish Yod) | | 1025.0 | +30.0 |
| **4% Gov't (90% C-o-L)** | | | |
| | Group 22. Yield: | +0.70 | |
| 3101 | | 1049.0 | n.c. |
| 3106 | | 916.6 | +.1 |
| | Group 24. Yield: | +0.85 | |
| 3110 | | 850.9 | +.1 |
| 3115 | | 804.2 | +.1 |
| **4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)** | | | |
| | Group 42. Yield: | +1.25 | |
| 3210 | | 669.4 | +.1 |
| 3206 | | 633.8 | n.c. |
| **6% Gov't (80% C-o-L)** | | | |
| | Group 52. Yield: | +1.06 | |
| 3501 | | 579.0 | +1.8 |
| 3504 | | 524.8 | +1.7 |
| **7% Gov't (80% C-o-L)** | | | |
| | Group 62. Yield: | +0.87 | |
| 3522 | | 512.0 | +15.3 |
| 3526 | | 475.5 | +14.8 |
| | Group 66. Yield: | +1.23 | |
| 3534 | | 397.4 | +4.9 |
| 3541 | | 375.0 | +4.6 |
| | Group 68. Yield: | +1.13 | |
| 3546 | | 350.4 | +7.8 |
| 3551 | | 331.6 | +7.5 |
| | Group 70. Yield: | +1.28 | |
| 3554 | | 301.8 | +3.0 |
| 3557 | | 288.1 | +2.9 |
| **Gov't dble-optn linked** | | | |
| 2001 | | 493.2 | —14.5 |
| 2015 | | 414.8 | —.8 |
| 2033 | | 309.0 | —2.2 |
| **Dollar denom bonds** | | | |
| Hollis 15 | | 95.3 | —.6 |
| Hollis 20 | | 91.0 | +.1 |
| **Bonds 100% linked to foreign currency** | | | |
| 5.5% Gov't 6026 | | 282.5 | —9.0 |
| 6% Isr. Electric Corp. B | | 1720.0 | n.c. |
| 5% Dead Sea Works | | 1670.0 | — |
| **Bonds 7½ linked to foreign currency** | | | |
| 6002 | | 310.0 | — |

Abbreviations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| s.o. | sellers only | n.c. | no change |
| b.o. | buyers only | r | registered |
| d | without dividend | b | bearer |
| c | without coupon | pref. | preferred |
| x | without bonus | op | option |
| z | without rights | conv | convertible |
| s.c. | subordinated capital notes | | |

These stock prices are unofficial.

# Most active shares

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hapoalim R | 825 | 3649.8 | +28.0 |
| Mizrahi R | 712 | 1096.8 | +33.0 |
| IDB | 973 | 941.7 | +12.0 |
| Volume | | Oct. 12 | |
| Shares traded: | | IS110.1m. | |
| Convertibles: | | IS8.7m. | |
| Bonds: | | IS19.5m. | |

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Erwin Frenkel
Editor

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Heshvan 3, 5741 • Zil-Hijja 4, 1400

# Threat from the north

THE TREATY of "friendship and cooperation" signed by Hafez Assad and by Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow last week — and approved unanimously by the executive committee of the ruling Ba'ath Party in Damascus yesterday — has been officially described in Jerusalem as "a very serious development" for the Middle East.

That may well be the case. There have, of course, been some other very serious developments in the region of late. The destructive slow dragging war between two major oil producing countries, Iraq and Iran, is one such development. The open backing, limited though it is for the most part to lip service, of Jordan for Iraq is another.

Still another is the uncertain attitude of the U.S., which doubtless wants Iran to be taught a lesson yet does not wish to see Iraq decisively gain the upper hand — and in the meantime half-heartedly encourages the support of Iraq by Jordan at the very time King Hussein is planning (despite the postponement, he still *is* planning) to fly to Moscow for arms talks.

In the perspective of history, however, such developments loom fairly normal in this peculiar region of the world. They warrant careful attention, but not alarm, let alone panic.

What the Syrian-Soviet pact does is to regularize the existing client-patron relationship between the two countries. It changes little, and revolutionizes nothing. Since it is an essentially political and not a legal instrument, it could be denounced by Syria as easily as similar treaties with the Soviet Union were abrogated by both Egypt and Somalia in 1977.

It could also be treated by Syria as airily as Iraq has lately been handling its own "friendship and cooperation" pact with the Kremlin.

To be sure, it could also be used to tighten the knot already binding Syria and the Soviet Union so that it will be exceedingly hard to loosen up. Not being an immediate neighbour, Syria is in less danger than Afghanistan of becoming a province of the Russian empire, and Hafez Assad is in less danger of meeting the same fate as Hafizulla Amin.

But the threat is there. To soothe Israel — as Washington is seeking to do — with the observation that there are no Soviet troops in Syria now is rather fatuous.

Secrecy shrouds the operational aspects of the treaty,which are covered in the annexes — military, political and economic. But the overall thrust and purpose of the pact are clear enough.

The Soviets have been trying to talk the Syrians into signing such a treaty for the past 10 years. They have intensified their efforts after the Yom Kippur War, and especially since Camp David. Having lost Egypt to the U.S., they were determined to gain a firm and stable foothold at the centre stage of the Middle East theatre — through the agency of Syria.

With most of the Arab and Moslem world souring up on them in consequence of the invasion of Afghanistan, the cementing of Syria's friendship and cooperation became more imperative than ever.

For their part, the Syrian leaders, increasingly isolated as they have recently become — in part because of their support of the Russians on Afghanistan — and fiercely challenged by a domestic opposition, finally caved in. This they did quite a while before the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war: the war only pointed up the urgency of bringing the long drawn out negotiations over the pact to a conclusion.

In return for surrendering to Soviet wishes, Syria obtained a Soviet commitment to keep it as well provided with modern armaments as Israel is believed to be by the U.S. This should presumably indicate to all Ba'ath foes, both outside and inside the country, that Hafez Assad has a friend in Leonid Brezhnev who will help Syria attain its national aims — under the present Ba'ath leadership.

The Syrian-Soviet pact, a marriage of mutual convenience, is officially billed as being aimed at "the Zionists and the imperialists." The rhetoric is standard, but whether the implications are routine remains to be seen.

## POSTSCRIPTS

HENRIETTA SZOLD was a casualty of the changeover from *lira* to shekel. MK Tamar Eshel says she will call upon Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz to reintroduce the portrait of the founder of Hadassah, which was on the old five-pound notes but disappeared from the scene when the notes were replaced by coins.

"This is an intolerable situation, and I will insist that the portrait be introduced on a new shekel banknote or coin," said Eshel at a recent "Hadassah at the Hilton" interview programme in Jerusalem.

Szold was the only woman whose portrait has been on Israeli currency, although an old half-pound note bore a picture of a woman soldier. *J.S.*

AN EXPERIMENT to teach gorillas at the Columbus, Ohio, zoo to breast-feed their babies by watching a woman breast-feed her child fell through because a male gorilla did most of the watching.

Zoo director Jack Hanna said the woman, whom he declined to identify, stood outside the glass enclosure in the new gorilla house and demonstrated breast-feeding.

However, Hanna said the male gorilla, Oscar, hogged the show and wouldn't let the two females see the demonstration.

Hanna had announced several weeks before that he would show the gorillas films on breast-feeding in hopes they would copy the technique.

"I got about 20 telephone calls from women who said they would be willing to breast-feed their babies in front of the gorillas so we wouldn't have to resort to films," he said.

Hanna said he thinks breast-feeding might have prevented a disease that killed one newborn gorilla this summer and caused another to be hospitalized.

Because the zoo has always taken newborn apes away from their mothers, they do not know how to breast-feed their young, Hanna said.

The Columbus Zoo says it is the only zoo in the world to have four generations of gorillas in captivity.

FLORIDA State Museum officials say they have reconstructed the skull of an extinct camel-like creature with four horns that roamed the tropical forests of central Florida 5 million years ago.

"It was a great, long-legged beast with an extraordinarily powerful neck," says Dr. David Webb, curator of vertebrate paleontology at the museum and a zoology professor at the University of Florida.

The prehistoric fossil was found by an amateur fossil collector in an International Mining and Mineral Corp. phosphate pit.

The 50-cm. head horns, pieces of the rear of the skull, the paired nasal horns and two teeth — were pieced together by museum official Howard Converse. It took him a year.

The 45-cm.-long skull has two sets of horns, which scientists theorize, were used in battles between males over females, which did not have horns.

IN BRUSSELS, elementary school teachers report a growing trade among pupils seeking a forced vacation: the selling of hair lice.

Brussels school officials automatically ban children with lice from school for eight days, something that has led some youngsters to start a trade in the wingless insects.

The going rate for one louse, said one official, can be as high as 20 francs (about IS4).

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# UNSUCCESSFUL ENDEAVOUR

**Naive attitudes underpin much of the thinking behind Project Renewal, which in operation has been another lesson for slum neighbourhoods about the value of promises from the establishment, write MICHAEL and DEBBY SHALEV.**

*Happy is he that wisely considereth the lot of the poor.*
Psalms

HOW DOES one wisely approach the problem of the poor in Israel? Certainly not by reassuring the public that Project Renewal can solve the problem, which is unfortunately what the reader might believe from the series on it written by David Krivine in *The Jerusalem Post* on August 24, 26, 27. The assumptions and references in the articles, and the statements made by various figures involved in Project Renewal require a much more critical look to evaluate what it has sought to achieve and where it stands today.

The series began with a description of the context in which Project Renewal (or PR) came about, where "politicians wanted kudos; fund-raising needed a boost; the new Likud government required a gimmick." Unfortunately, this picture has not significantly altered since Project began. The Likud government never demonstrated any real commitment to Project: it appointed Yigael Yadin to head it, rather than a Likud member with political clout; the early opposition of David Levy was indicative of a general lack of enthusiasm in the government for such a large-scale endeavour outside the usual framework of delivering services and policy-making; and a wide gap between image and reality continues to characterize official pronouncements on Project — as evidenced by the prime minister's recent statement on television that "64 neighbourhoods have been rehabilitated already."

The thesis at the heart of Krivine's articles can be summed up quite simply: it is that poverty is a *state of mind*, rather than what it appears in fact to be — namely, a *lack of resources*. This attitude, rather than tracing this lack of resources to wider inequalities of power and advantage, would lead us to believe that the poor neighbourhoods can be freed from their distress by replacing the residents' "apathy" and "lethargy" with a more positive self-definition.

This in turn can be rather easily and cheaply accomplished by simply encouraging the residents to express some rather elementary needs for cosmetic improvements in slum quarters and then by channelling in funds to meet this demand. Anyone who accepts these theoretical underpinnings should nevertheless be warned about certain factual implications they have for Project Renewal specifically.

It is inaccurate to portray slum neighbourhoods as the end products of a gradual process of degeneration. In the majority of cases, the way in which the authorities built, populated and serviced these neighbourhoods was *as if* they intended to produce slums. Moreover the neighbourhoods concerned — unless they predate Jewish settlement — have rarely been anything but slums. Nevertheless, the notion of gradual degeneration is a comforting one to some people, because it implies that the solution can be found in a gradual process of regeneration. If, on the other hand, slums are regarded as what they are — places where housing, educational and employment opportunities, and incomes are poor then quite drastic changes would appear to be necessary.

This leads one to the housing issue. For some this may be a marginal consideration since the housing problem is perceptual, and anyway material solutions to it would be too costly. But most of those people involved in Project Renewal, including for example Jerusalem's deputy mayor (in a letter to one of us) not to mention the residents themselves — see housing as the No. 1 problem afflicting the slums and Project Renewal's most important priority.

If housing is not a major problem, why did Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat join the protestors in the Hatikva Quarter in their demonstration against stalling in PR, particularly on the housing issue?

To do away with the ugliness, overcrowding, structural flaws and frustrating tenency arrangements of slum housing would certainly be expensive. This means that the poor would require a lot of political clout, a lot more than Project Renewal has (inadvertently) given them, to get solutions implemented. Any realistic conception of the political process must recognize it as a struggle in which rewards are distributed largely in accordance with power. One may compare this conception with the inference in Krivine's articles that the differences in municipal services supplied to neighbourhoods reflect different sized tax bases, a claim which seems absurd to us. And it is naive to say nothing about the role of Project Renewal as a symbolic redemption of the Likud's election pledges to the Oriental poor.

THE ENTIRE question of citizen participation in Project Renewal has been misleadingly portrayed. The approach towards the residents so glowingly described by Prof. Dan Shimshoni, who is in charge of Project in the deputy prime minister's office, has in fact given resident leaders a false sense of power that has rapidly degenerated into bitterness and a lack of trust, unparalleled in the past.

What decisions does Prof. Shimshoni think he and his staff are "taking together" with the Neighbourhood Steering Committees? Did the residents have a say when the Inter-Ministerial Team handed down its budgetary limitations for Jerusalem neighbourhoods, a year after the resident committees had evaluated their neighbourhoods' problems, approved projects (far in excess of the then non-existent limitations) and begun to see them carried out?

It is not difficult to appreciate the feeling many residents have that in practice their wishes and needs are far from the top priority of Project. Project Renewal provides a *raison d'être* for the fund raising apparatus, on the one hand, and provides employment for large numbers of planners and social service professionals, on the other. Project Renewal in these fiscally troubled times, is cynically being used as a convenient source of funds. Often in fact, "renewal" is reduced to the carrying out of maintenance chores for agencies that actually helped prolong slum conditions by offering temporary and under-financed services, building damp-ridden apartments, installing water and sewage pipes with short-term life expectancies, and so forth. The reality is that Diaspora Jews, perhaps unbeknown to them, are funding what were previously institutionalized services in Israel.

Another reality is that resident-professional relationships are often fraught with tension and mistrust. Renewal employees often end up devoting most of their time to bargaining with bureaucracies, anxiously protecting or fighting for "territory."

PROJECT RENEWAL is unique in its attempt to twin communities from the affluent West with slum neighbourhoods in Israel. Jewish Agency officials have said that these twins "gang up together against the establishment... and what's wrong with that?" The reality of a typical visit by Diaspora donors to a Renewal neighbourhood is very different. Neighbourhood leaders here, frustrated at every turn in their attempt to find who is really responsible for Renewal's failures, turn to their donors for help, thinking that these businessmen, lawyers, engineers and other professionals have a vital stake in where their money is going. Unfortunately, these "rich uncles" are never in Israel long enough to have any impact on the system. They are actually part of a highly sophisticated fund-raising network, rather than investors in a specific property, and the result is more frustration and anger on the part of the residents, who feel duped by everyone.

Harry Rosen, secretary-general of the Jewish Agency, feels "the Americans are haunted by the grim spectre of the War Against Poverty in the U.S. which failed." Why aren't we in Israel haunted by it, too? We are encountering the same problems that developed in the U.S. in the '60s, while choosing an even more limited and unsophisticated use of citizen participation. The

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*Debby Shalev is a co*
*worker who recently resi*
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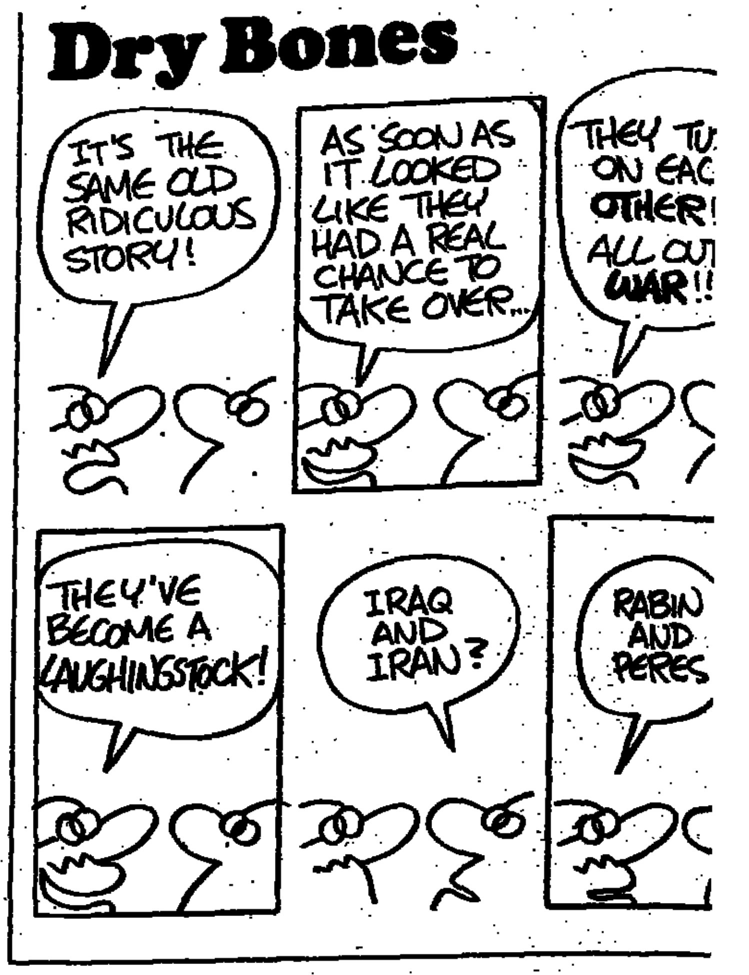
*Shalev is a sociologist*
*in the Department of*
*Studies at Tel Aviv Unive*


Dry Bones
IT'S THE SAME OLD RIDICULOUS STORY!
AS SOON AS IT LOOKED LIKE THEY HAD A REAL CHANCE TO TAKE OVER...
THEY TU ON EAC OTHER! ALL OUT WAR!!
THEY'VE BECOME A LAUGHINGSTOCK!
IRAQ AND IRAN?
RABIN AND PERES

## READERS' LETTERS

### MIDDLE EAST FACTS

*To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — Pope John Paul II said publicly on October 5: "The Jewish people...gave birth to the state of Israel. But at the same time a sad condition was created for the Palestinian people who were in conspicuous part excluded from their homeland. These are facts that anyone can see."

May a Jewish Israeli respectfully suggest that His Holiness, for whatever reason (including the chance of a mistranslation), has not read the alleged "facts" with adequate care. While during 1947-48, most Jews favoured, and many worked toward, Israel's (re)birth as a state, it achieved international legal status only by choice of the UN General Assembly, with acceptance by the WZO and the Yishuv. Until then, members of the Yishuv referred to themselves as "Palestinians" and were referred to as such by others; *they* were "at the same time...(in) a sad condition" — facing economic hardship and even physical annihilation or, at best, permanent exile.

As for the Palestinian Arab population of that period, few in fact were "*excluded* from their homeland." With rare exceptions, they left the areas allotted by the UN as Jewish and Arab states of their own free will, either encouraged by communal leaders and foreign Arab spokesmen to shift residence until five Arab armies had occupied the whole of Palestine, or because of an understandable fear of involvement in a war not of their own making. Another fact the Pontiff has overlooked is that all those Arabs then living on the West Bank fell — without freedom of choice — under a Hashemite Jordan regime — as did many others who went there in 1948-49. Thus, were these "Palestinian people...excluded from their homeland" owing to Israel's rebirth, or rather to external if associated measures?

Allowing for the reasonable fact that Vatican interest in the Arab Middle East is greatly affected by the presence of several hundred thousand Roman Catholics there (and of more still in the Moslem world beyond), it would better serve the cause of truth were this acknowledged by the Church whenever it addresses publicly issues bearing upon Israel, the Jewish people and Arab Palestinians.

*Dr. VICTOR N. LOW,*
*Senior Research Fellow,*
*The Harry S Truman Research Institute for the Advancement of Peace*
Jerusalem.

### PLAYING WITH MATCHES

*To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — The other day, I purchased a packet of Nur matches and noticed to my great astonishment, and may I add dismay, that each of the 12 matchboxes was adorned, not with the usual commercial advertisement, but with a variety of quiet lovely pictures of fairytale themes, such as Cinderella, Snow White, the Three Bears, etc.

One cannot help wondering whether the Nur Company's intention is to make matches even more attractive and enticing to small children.

Tel Aviv. *M. DIAMANT*

### TAX COLLECTION

*To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — On September 28, one of the most important programmes ever seen here was broadcast on our television: Somehow it didn't merit any comment in Philip Gillon's column. Shimon Tessler showed us the appalling condition of our tax-collecting apparatus. It seems that the businessmen who make honest declarations and pay honest taxes are a small minority. And our government is powerless to do anything about it. The excuse: not enough manpower to check up on the taxpayers.

It would certainly be a good investment for the government to pay out some millions of shekels for more tax collectors if by so doing they could collect some additional billions of shekels. Yet no government, either the recent one or earlier ones, has done anything to seriously try to solve the problem.

*ROBERT ALBERG*
Tel Aviv.

### NEEDED: FACTS NOT EMOTION

*To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post*

Sir, — Mr. Cravit's points ("Selling Israel's Image" — September 19) are well taken — but he doesn't go far enough.

He says that the "Holocaust/Heroism" approach doesn't work anymore. I concur. He says that we should put the PLO on the defensive, that we should enlist non-Jews, form a new partnership, aim programmes at Christian fundamentalist groups. All good.

But the thrust of Mr. Cravit's thesis demonstrates the fundamental dichotomy between advertising and public relations. What Israel needs right now is not more slogans, but positive, substantive programmes to be communicated effectively worldwide.

Israel is not a box of detergent or tube of toothpaste that can be packaged and sold in 30-second TV and radio spots or in quarter-page ads in *The New York Times*. Those are merely vehicles for transmitting solid programm
positions on issues backe
effective fact and argumer

Merely substituting new
for old will fail, as it is faili
Public relations are only as
the programme, the substa
*raison d'etre* of the product
promoting.

All of us — in Israel an
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through fact and not emotio
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suasion and support. But I
and Israel alone — must
the ammunition. Otherwis
new emotional appeals will
the old. And that won't wor

*DAVID M. BIR*
Ridgefield Park, N.J.

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